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VOL. XXII NO. 199 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

SIMLA SEEKS WHITEHALL FIRMAN

When Politics Mean Business

Neogy Exposes A Shibboleth

STEEL BILL DEBATE

Dr. Ziauddin Places Mody On Horns Of Dilemma

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, August 21.

Sir Leslie Hudson raised the plea that Imperial Preference is as dead as Queen Anne and Mr. Neogy effectively answered that it was to-day the very fiscal breath of India's Commerce Members.

The occasion for this duel was the Steel Protection Bill which Sir Joseph Bhore moved for consideration. The President was anxious to conclude the second reading to-day but a number of members who wished to speak, made such a proposition impossible.

MODY IN A DILEMMA

Dr. Ziauddin alone took over an hour in his address which rambled over every subject. He described the Bill as "Delhi-ka-Laddo" but ultimately regaled the members with a rosy prospect of 25 lakhs being given to them as present if the Tatas gave the concern to Dr. Ziauddin for a consideration of a crore of profit every year.

Mr. Mody felt very uncomfortable when this member from his party spoke in this vein. He also found himself on the horns of a dilemma when Mr. Neogy asked him a direct question "Are the Tatas prepared to let this Bill go by the board and have the uniform revenue duties imposed against all countries including Britain and have the power to deal with the dumping menace?

DIRE CONSEQUENCES IF.....

Mr. Neogy gave the answer. "I know this will not happen because a "dumped" Finance Member has told us of the dire political consequences if India cut England out of the markets." Mr. Neogy also sounded a note of warning. The Government's pledge of making India self-contained had given way to the proposal to divide the Indian market between the Tatas and the British Steel interests. The entire fiscal policy of India was based on imperial preference.

NEOGY'S CHALLENGE

Mr. Neogy was so challenging in his speech that though he rubbed the Finance Member and Sir Leslie Hudson hard, none dared to accept the challenge or even offer a personal explanation. Of course, the Steel Bill will be passed without further change but the debate provided considerable interest.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Sir Joseph Bhore moving consideration of the Steel Bill made a brief speech alluding to the changes made by the Select Committee. He emphahised that he and Sir James Grigg had stated unequivocally that the Government of India did not propose that the excise duty on steel ingots should continue any longer than financial considerations rendered such continuance necessary. He hoped that the Assembly would reciprocate this spirit of accommodation and endeavour to meet the Government on matters to which importance was attached.

ADVANTAGE TO TATAS

The Committee had altered the proposals in regard to British structural steel which would now be subject to a revenue duty of 10 per cent instead of being allowed free entry. Thirdly the Bill would come into operation from November 1. The Government would lose 5 lakhs of rupees in revenue by this, but it had agreed to it in order not to impose hardship on those who, believing in good faith that the present duties would be extended in the ordinary course until the end of October, entered into commitments. Incidentally, by this decision the Tata's credit side of the Balance Sheet would sweli.

Mr. Mody "Hear, Hear" (Laughter).

Dr. Ziauddin was the first member to speak on the Bill.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT

Dr. Ziauddin said that the Bill was one which he could neither accept nor reject. The present Tariff Board's report was unlike the previous reports and did not go carefully into the basis of protection nor gave a forecast of its effect in the years to come. The Board had caused confusion between the revenue duty and protective duty and had calculated the profits not on the cost price but on the capital. In 1930 the Board observed that the removal of revenue duty on pig iron would not directly affect the scheme of protection but the present Board had not removed that duty.

Dr. Ziauddin added that he was prepared, if the Bill was passed as it stood, to take the Tatas on contract of paying them rupees one crore profit yearly and making another profit of a similar amount for himself.

INDIAN STEEL INGOTS

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy criticised the levying of excite duty on steel ingots made in India. This duty would prove highly disadvantageous to the Indian steel industry as it would have to pay duty as soon as they were manufactured whether or not they were sold out. This duty could have been avoided by equalising the duty on British and Foreign galvanised sheets.

"NOT FOREIGN INTERESTS"

Mr. Ranga Iyer complimented Sir Joseph Bhore for arranging a compromise. He said that the British interests were not foreign interests. It did not lie in the mouth of the opposition who stood for co-operation hug the Congress carcass. (Applause).

Mr. Ba Maung appealed for better understanding between India and Burma by forgoing of Rs. 5 per ton structural steel in the case of Burma. (Cheers).

EUROPEAN SUPPORT

Sir Leslie Hudson said that the European group had deferred their decision on the Excise duty till after the Select Committee reported. If the group now gave support, it did so on two grounds. Firstly, the group recognised that the duty was at present bound up with the financial position and secondly the House had the assurance of the Finance and Commerce Members, that this was neither to be considered a precedent for other industries, nor was it to be regarded as a permanent one for this industry. He was glad that the Select Committee had agreed to impose a revenue duty on structural steel.

NEOGY'S PROTEST

Mr. Neogy protested against the imposition of an excise duty on steel ingots. As for preference to British steel, whether they called it preference or differential duties, the fact remained that the Finance Member had told them that if such preference were not given British steel would be wiped out of the Indian market and that would cause serious political reactions in England. If the Government had pursued the policy laid down by the first Steel Protection Bill then they should impose a uniform revenue duty on all countries, and take anti-dumping powers against countries that dumped goods. After all, dumping had a technical meaning. It was not a case of England dumping Finance Members in India.

Mr. Neogy complained that since 1926, even before the Ottawa Conference met the Government of India's fiscal policy had changed into one of imperial preference.

PROPHECY FALSIFIED

Mr. Neogy reminded the Government that when steel was originally protected, the Government assured the Assembly that in twenty years India would become completely self-supporting in the matter of steel products, as two or three other concerns like the Tatas would spring up, but this had not happened.

Mr. Neogy added that the modifications made in the Bill were

(Continued on page 14.)

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL
Will It Be Withdrawn?

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 21.

There was an unconfirmed rumour in the lobby of the Assembly to-day that the Temple Entry Bill, which is due for discussion on Thursday, may be withdrawn.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS To Central LEGISLATURE

SESSION WILL CLOSE ON AUGUST 31

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The Associated Press understands that the Secretary of State's sanction has been received for the establishment of a High Court at Nagpur. Official announcement will be made as soon as details are settled.

(EARLIER.)

Conference between the President and party leaders in the Assembly this evening decided to bring the Session to a close on 31st August. It is understood that the Viceroy will address both Houses of the Indian Legislature on August 29.

As regards the business to be transacted before the Session concludes, it was pointed out at the Conference that besides the Steel Bill, the Army Bill and the Navy Bill which are pending, Government would introduce two new Bills, one amending the Bill consequential to the Navy Discipline Bill and the other the Indian Tariff Consolidation Bill.

Supplementary demands and excess demands would also be voted. It is doubtful whether time will be available for the consideration of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the report of the Assembly on the working of the Ottawa Agreement.—A.P.

Mr. Dhirajlal Ratilal Mehta, M.Sc., is proceeding to Germany by the s.s. "Conte Verde" to-day for higher studies in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Mr. Mehta is a research scholar of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and has been awarded scholarships by the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademic, the Bhavnagar State, and the Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust of Bombay.

STATE PRISONER FOR ASSEMBLY

Sarat Bose To Contest On Congress Ticket

CALCUTTA Aug. 21.

It is understood that Sarat C. Bose, regulation prisoner, now detained at Kurseong has intimated Doctor B. C. Roy that he will seek elections to the Assembly as a candidate of the Congress Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

SRINAGAR, Aug. 21.

The survivors of the Nanga Parbat Expedition have arrived in Srinagar. The Darjeeling porters are all of them in good health except two. One is apparently badly frost bitten in the hands and is still suffering Anstering who was the last porter down from the mountain, is badly frost bitten in both feet. These porters are remaining here a few days before proceeding to Darjeeling—A. P.

NAZI PLOT.

KOVNO, Aug. 21.

Mass courtmartial of 142 Nazis will be held next month following the sweeping investigation of the activities of two Nazi organisations in the past six months. According to a local semi-official newspaper, the Nazi plot to throw off the Lithuanian yoke similar to the rising in Austria has been discovered.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

A system of barter between America and Germany is reported to be under discussion whereby America will export large quantities of cotton, lard and other farm produce. The system will be worked through the Export and Import Bank at Washinton.—Reuter's Special.

War Office Ultimatum

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Lobby gossips to-day pointed to the appointment of Mr. Tallants, at present Chief Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Government as the Finance Secretary to the Government of India.

TACTICAL BLUNDER.

As for the Army Bill Government feel that they made a tactical mistake in making Mr. Ranga Iyer move the Amendment and would probably now frame their own Amendment which would confine the equality of status to Indian Regiments.

WAR OFFICE ULTIMATUM.

The War Office has given an ultimatum that they would not have any Law made in India which would affect the British Service stationed in India. Government whips are feeling sure that they would carry the day but the Opposition parties are also hopeful that they would win.

CLOSE DIVISION.

In any case it would be a very close division.

Govt. Not To Withdraw Army Bill

New Formula Of Compromise Before Br. Govt.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

As correspondence is still proceeding between Simla and London, it is difficult to forecast the final attitude that Government of India would take regarding the Army Bill. Lobby reports indicate that Government would not withdraw the Bill, but that if Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment is carried as it stands, it may mean the dropping of the Bill and letting Dehra Dun cadets have Commissions on the existing basis governed by the British Army Act. Government has, it is understood, evolved a formula which is now before London authorities for their approval. The formula would give a statutory basis to Colonel Lumby's pledge that in the Indian Army the complete reciprocity should be established regarding rank and precedence.

GOVT. POSITION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer's amendment too is based on Colonel Lumby's assurance, but Government may prefer to put forward its own compromise proposal and seek a verdict of the House on it. His Majesty's Indian forces consist of the Indian Army and British service. Both combined are called the Army in India. Government position is expected to be that in the matter of the Indian Army complete reciprocity should be established so that British officer serving in the Indian Army (not the Army in India) wil be governed by the Indian Army Act which would automatically give a Senior Indian Officer command over a British Officer in the Indian Army.

CHIEF DIFFERENCE.

The chief difference between the two types of officers in the Indian Army would be that, whereas a British Officer would have a right of appeal to the King the Indian Officer following the Dominion custom, would have the right of appeal to the Governor-General. As for mixed formations consisting both of the Indian Army and British Service in India, Indian Commissioned officers would not automatically assume command, but the Commander-in-Chief or the Commander as the case may be would, whenever such an occasion arose, give the right to an officer of the Indian Commission to hold command over a mixed formation. It is contended that in practice there would be no hitch in giving such a command to an Indian Commissioned Officer but Government claim that the King's prerogative in framing Regulations on the subject cannot be interfered with.

CHOICE BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will be asked to choose between gaining the point to the extent Col. Lumby has pledged the Government and letting the Bill drop if Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment is carried, so that the Indian Legislature will have no control over officers in the Indian Army, both British and Indian, who would then continue to be governed by the British Army Act. It is by no means certain how the vote will go in the Assembly, but Government circles are hopeful that their compromise proposal would make an appeal to the majority of the House and that the Army Bill may be improved in a manner proposed by Government. It is also emphasised that for the next twenty years, an occasion may not arise for Indian Commissioned Officers to command formations as that much period is required for an Officer to be in a position to command such a formation.

OPPOSITION FIRM.

Therefore for the present the subject is one of theoretical interest so far as mixed formations go, whereas the concession which Government may promise would give definite control to Indian Commissioned Officers and complete reciprocity. It is also suggested that within the next twenty years there may be at least three Bills amendming the Army Act and that the constitutional circumtances of India then might make it possible for the Indian Legislature to re-open this question and find some other solution. Opinion in Opposition quarters in the Assembly is not reconciled so far to any position different from the one they have taken and it remains to be seen whether during the next few days any development takes place which may prevent the Assembly dividing on the subject.—A. P.

CAN JAWAHAR BE SENT BACK TO JAIL?

Unconditional Release Leads To Interesting Speculation

WIFE'S HEALTH BAD AGAIN

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's temperature rose to 99.6 to-day. She had some pain and troublesome cough persisted throughout the day; otherwise her condition was as before.

No orders have yet been received about Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Speculation is rife here whether the Pundit can again be committed to jail as he was not released on parole or under any conditions.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

DOWN WITH WHITE PAPER

LUCKNOW, August 21.

After protracted discussions lasting three days during which breaking point between the majority of members attending the meeting and representatives of one of its component groups is stated to have been reached several times, the All-India Muslim Unity Board is understood to have concluded its deliberations this afternoon.

Most of the controversy is stated to have raged round the election manifesto prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Board which was rejected in toto and an entirely new mandate was prepared for candidates willing to contest the forthcoming elections on behalf of the Board. It is further understood that the meeting passed resolutions rejecting the White Paper and reiterating its views on the Communal Award, namely, that in the absence of a substitute acceptable to all the Communities concerned, the Award should remain intact.

It is also learnt that the views of representatives of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-Hind, Delhi, on the attitude which candidates nominated by the Board should adopt towards religious questions arising in legislatures could not be reconciled with those of the rest as a result of which a walk-out was staged by the former. It is stated that the Ulema demanded that the Board's candidates should be pledged to be exclusively guided by the opinion in matters religious to which the majority did not agree.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary of the Jamiat, in a statement says that as some of the conditions precedent to their co-operation could not be fulfilled by the Board they would not join forces with that body in fighting the forthcoming elections, though they would continue to remain a component group of the Board.

The meeting also nominated about a dozen candidates for contesting the elections on its ticket leaving the completion of the list to the next meeting.—A.P.

BIG HAUL BY GANGSTERS.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BROOKLYN (New York) Aug. 21.

A gang of between 10 and 15 bandits armed with machine guns surrounded the armoured lorry belonging to the United States Trucking Company and stole a sum, estimated at 457,000 dollars.

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Wanted energetic gentlemen of high position to organise Branches for the sale of sports goods. Salary Rs. 100 to 300. Apply stating age, credentials and references to Box No. 2841, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted educated Up-country Youngmen with small capital to represent Patent Medicines, etc., already very popular in some Provinces and used in every house. Apply "Distributor", C/o Post Box No. 524, Bombay. (2850).

Wanted for Overseas:—Permanent Way Inspectors, Station Masters, Signallers, Guards, Carriage-Examiners, Mechanical Engineers and Accountants. Apply to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2828).

Wanted all classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2829).

Wanted—Clerks, Canvassers, Salesmen for Kathiawar. Good Prospects. Apply to Chamanlal Joshi, Kerali, via Jamkandorna Kathiawar. (2848).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes Training allowance upto Rs. 15/- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1/- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

Applications are Invited from Qualified Candidates for a clerical post in the Cotton Department in the grade of Rs. 75-10-125. Only those who have secured Honours Degree preferably 1st class of a recognised University in Commerce, Arts or Science, may apply with copies of Testimonials to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. 8802

Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792)

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To be let for Hindus from 1st September, centrally situated lately painted, airy well lighted ground-floor of 'Dharam Nivas', Tardeo Road (Tukaram Buildings) acc: convenient two bedrooms hall, front verandah, dining room, Kitchen with independent arrangements of W.C. and washing, separate entrance for servants. Apply at the premises. (2849).

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Shops and Rooms To Let—At Shyam Bhuvan, Sopari-Baugh Road, Parel, rent moderate. Apply Bhaiya on Spot, or Jairam Jagmal, Gopal Nivas, Princess Street (2847).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matriculation 1935—Forms to all applying before 20th September. M. Sharma, Post Restante, Fort, Bombay. (2851).

Appear privately Rajputana Intermediate, Benares Admission Punjab Matriculation Examinations recognised by Bombay University. Last date for sending forms 15th September. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8751).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

For Guaranteed Success in Cambridge Senior July 1935 Exam. at Lahore and City and Guilds and A.M.I.E.E. (London) 1935 in Electric Engineering at Madras join Anglo-American College, Park Town, Madras. (2827).

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Wanted on good remuneration reliable, respectable and experienced Agents to take up the Chief Agency for Gujerat. Applicants desiring should personally see D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance & M.L. Ltd., Nagpur, immediately at the Gujerat Hindu Lodge, Maskati Bazaar, Railwaypura, Post 2, Ahmedabad. Previous appointments will suit mutually. Apply with details. (2842)

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For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c/o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

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NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

PERCENTAGE TENDERS on the estimated rates, for the execution of the work of construction of the New Municipal Office Buildings, estimated at Rs. 93,450 are invited from approved contractors having experience in similar constructions and will be received at the Municipal Office upto 5 p.m. of 20th September 1934.

(1) The tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form, sealed and addressed to the President, Nasik Municipality, subscribed on the cover "Tender for the construction of the New Municipal Office Buildings, Nasik."

(2) Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 500 by way of earnest money without which no tender will be considered. This amount will be forfeited, in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor, shall refuse to sign and complete the contract bond within the prescribed time. Otherwise it will be refunded.

(3) The list of important public Buildings constructed by each Tenderer should be enclosed with the tender along with copies of testimonials from the various Officers under whose control the works were carried out by them.

(4) The tenders will be opened by the President on 21st September 1934 at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office in the presence of such of those tenderers, who would like to be present at that time.

(5) The Municipality reserves the right of ordering the whole work to be executed in one stage or parts thereof, as it thinks fit.

(6) The Municipality reserves the right of accepting any tender, not necessarily the lowest or rejecting all the tenders without assigning any reasons.

(7) The work will have to be taken immediately and completed within 1½ years, of the date the orders are issued.

(8) A contract bond in the usual manner will have to be executed within a week of the day the orders have been issued to that effect, with an amount of Rs. 5,000 deposited by way of Security.

(9) Tender forms, along with a copy of the abstract, plans and conditions of contract can be had from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10 per set.

(10) Any other particulars will be supplied on demand.

V. K. BHEDASGAONKAR,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.
K. N. KETKAR,
President,
Nasik Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Nasik, 7-8-1934.

8768

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GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Public Notice

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of MANCHERJI WADILAL & CO., carrying on business in Bombay, Shirpur and other places, has been DISSOLVED on the 1st day of July, 1934, so far as concerns the undersigned Manilal Wadilal who has retired from the said firm. The undersigned Phirojsha Mancherji and Palanji Pestonji will continue to carry on the said business in the same firm name of Mancherji Wadilal & Co., as hithertofore. The undersigned Manilal Wadilal will not in any way be liable for the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1934.

PHIROZSHA MUNCHERJI,
PALLONJI PESTONJI,
MANILAL WADILAL,

2853

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Estate of NARANDAS VALLABHDAS alias NARAYENDAS VALABHDAS KAPADIA also spelt as NARAYANDAS VALABDAS KAPADIA, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Spinning Master in the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., a widower residing at the time of his death at Parel without the Fort ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Narandas Vallabhdas deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of August, 1933, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 6th day of March, 1934, to Harjivan Damodar Kapadia of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji & Co. of 33 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated 21st day of August, 1934.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
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LEAGUE'S YEAR BOOK

Synopsis Of Economic And Social Phenomena

As in previous issues, the Year-Book consists of a synopsis of the most important economic, financial, demographic and social phenomena. In most of the statistical series figures up to the end of 1933 are given, and many of them cover the first quarter of 1934.

The tables dealing with natural movements of population show a further and almost generalised decline of the birth-rate, which in a number of countries has reached new minimum. The general death-rate also shows a continuous, but much less rapid decline and in a number of countries it seems to have reached the level below which it is not likely to fall appreciably for the time being. Moreover, the diminution of infant mortality is particularly striking. An interesting phenomenon is afforded by the marriage rate which, after a continuous decline, shows in 1933 an almost general increase. The excess of births over deaths, expressed in actual figures is also tending to diminish; thus, for instance, the natural surplus of the population of Europe, not including the U. S. S. R. in 1933, was nearly 1 million less than 10 years before, when it amounted to some 3.5 millions.

Owing to this demographic evolution, important changes have gradually taken place in the age structure of the population as shown by the results of the censuses. A table showing population by sex and by groups of five years, both in actual figures and percentages, affords an illuminating comparison between several successive censuses. As it includes a large number of these, taken in 1930 and afterwards, it brings out the changes caused in the population of a large number of countries by the declining birth and death-rates, which show an increasing proportion of old people and a decreasing proportion of young classes. The age structure of the male population of the belligerent countries has, in addition, been appreciably affected by war losses.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASING.

From the tables dealing with unemployment and employment it appears that the highest level of unemployment was reached in 1932. The statistics show that in the majority of countries the situation in 1933 was somewhat more satisfactory than in 1932. The improvement has been still more satisfactory than in 1932. conditions vary from country to country. This is also brought out in the tables on unemployment and employment by classes of industries.

World production of foodstuffs and raw materials, measured by the original index computed by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League shows in 1933 a slight increase due mainly to an increase in the production of industrial raw materials. The sub-index for the latter, however, still stood in 1933 at 12 per cent. below the average level of the years 1925-1929. Agricultural production, taken as a whole, has been maintained at a remarkably stable level during the last few years.

The table on balances of payments brings out recent disturbances in the equilibria of international business transactions and the accompanying abnormal movements of gold and capital, involving a partial liquidation of the large foreign investments built up by certain countries before 1929. The table on world trade, expressed in gold dollars, shows how different countries and continents have fared in the general contraction of trade to roughly one-third of its gold value a few years ago. After the severe slump in the years 1930-1932 international trade still declined in 1933 by some 10 per cent. Further light on this subject is thrown by other tables dealing with international trade, shipping, freight rates and railway traffic.

MUCH GOLD PRODUCTION.

Finally, one interesting point may be mentioned in connection with the production of gold. In 1933 it stood practically at the same level as in 1932 and was superior to the average level in preceding years. This occurred in spite of a fall in the production of South Africa. The abandonment of the gold standard probably stimulated gold production in many countries.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the Year-Book has in the majority of cases reduced the figures to a common unit of measurement or value. It also contains detailed tables of co-efficients of conversion for weights, measures and currencies, seven special maps and a double alphabetical index by subjects and countries.

The cost of the book is 6-14-0 paper cover and 8-10-0 for bound volume.

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Dr. SABIN'S WORDS

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LANCASHIRE DEMANDS ADDITIONAL FETTERS FOR INDIA

Manchester Chamber Turns Back On Policy Of Conciliation Advocated By Itself Earlier Before Joint Parliamentary Committee

Turning its back finally on the policy of conciliation towards India, which, following the visit of Mr. H. P. Mody to Lancashire and of the Lees deputation to India, and through the labours behind the scene of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby, it had agreed to uphold, the Manchester Chamber of Comereme decided on July 23rd to mobilise all its forces in support of a united demand for definite safeguards for Lacashire's cotton trade in any future Indian constitution.

The decision was arrived at at a special meeting of the Chamber requisitioned by 148 Lancashire firms, including 60 Indian shippers. More than 500 members attended anr there was unanimous denunciation of the "perils" of the White Paper proposals to Lancashire's great basic industri es.

BITTER ATTACK ON LORD WILLINGDON

Mr. Randolph Churchill son of Mr. Winston Churchill contributes the following article to the "Daily Mail", reviewing the latest decision of the Chamber:—

The anxiety with whirh Lancashire views the India White Paper proposals found fresh expression recently when, at a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a resolution calling for the insertion in the new Government of India Bill of definite safeguards for the British cotton trade with India was carried by a large majority.

This decision constitutes a reversal of the case finally presented by the Chamber to the Joint Select Committee and goes far to vindicate Mr. Winston Churchill's action in ventilating the matter in the House of Commons.

The only opposition to this resolution came from those who felt that it ought to have been more strongly worded.

It was not until the members of the Chamber arrived that it became known that an amendment to the resolution calling for the reaffirmation of the Chamber's original evidence to the Joint Select Committee was to be moved on behalf of the board.

As soon as copies of this amendment were available it became apparent that the Board were prepared to go a very long way to meet the wishes of those who had requisitioned the meeting.

Mr. A. E. G. Chorlton, moving the resolution, pointed out that unless safeguards were provided by the new Constitution more and more Lancashire people would become unemployed.

Evidence "Truncated."

Of the evidence finally submitted by the Chamber, Mr. Chorlton said that it was "emasculated and truncated." He added:

"The sturdy mastiff holding on to the interests of Lancashire had become the little Pekingese—the spoilt and pampered and the cosseted pet of the India Office."

The resolution was formally seconded by Councillor Watts.

Mr. Campbell, the new chairman of the Indian section of the Chamber, moved the official amendment, which was not so much an amendment as an alternative resolution, which after certain introductory paragraphs expressing goodwill towards India, concluded::

"The meeting therefore uges on the Government the paramount importance of inserting in the proposed new Government of India Bill definite safeguards for the British cotton textile trade with India so that while in no way interfering with the development of the India cotton industry such safeguards will ensure a reasonable chance of continuation of the old-established and important trade in British cotton textiles in India."

Mr. Campbell said: "I think I can say that we all have the same goal in view, and that is the preservation of our trade with India.

"The only point we are discussing is how best this is to be achieved. The difficulty some of us find in accepting the resolution is that it involves the disclosure of the contents of a document which is not publicly available."

The anxiety with which the White Paper is viewed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was further show when Mr. Campbell later added:

"I am concerned only lest under the new Constitution power may pass at some future date into the hands of people who might enact measures of a penalising character against the trade of this country with the object of furthering their own political ends.

"I, therefore, claim that it is of paramount importance that we should present a united front and deonmstrate to all that we are determined as one body to press for what we believe to be just and equitable."

This speech made a marked impression upon the whole of the Chamber.

Viceroy's Statement.

Considerable surprise and resentment was occasioned by the fact that Mr. Gray, the chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, who seconded the amendment proceeded to quote what the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, had said to him on this subject. He said:

"Lord Willingdon told a few of us the other day—and I have his authority for quoting it—that any attepmt to take away from India the fiscal convention would sacrifice the good will of all the best opinion of India, apart altogether from whatever its effect would be on the extremist section."

It was considered inappropriate that the Viceroy should have allowed his words and his influence to be enlisted on one side or the other in what is after all only a domestic dispute. I learn that the propriety of Lord Willingdon's action will shortly be raised at question time in the House of Commons.

A Significant Suggestion.

It was significant that a later speaker, Mr. Hinchcliffe, who also supported the amendment, suggested that even if the Chamber were not prepared to vote for the amendment they should wait before carrying the resolution until they had invited Lord Willingdon to come down and address the Chamber and give them the benefit of his counsel.

The Chamber are already aware what are the views of Sir Samuel Hoare and the Government of India on the question of safeguards for Lancashire's trade. It is not difficult for them to conclude that Lord Willingdon, the "man on the spot" though he be, could do no other than support the advice that the Chamber have already so unfortunately received from the Secretary of State for India and which has attracted so much comment.

After Councillor James Watts had wound up the debate for the resolution, Mr. Campbell concluded the debate with an earnest plea that as the amendment and the resolution were so similar and as everyone was agreed that further safeguards were required, unanimity should be preserved by dropping the resolution and carrying the amendment.

Mr. Chorlton assented to this course because, as he said, "Mr. Campbell has given me his assurance that if this amendment is passed the whole force of the chamber is going to be used towards getting these safeguards which we so much desire."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Secondary Schools In U. P. To Be Reorganised

The United Provinces, Education Department, in a Resolution State:—

The Hartog Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission exposed some of the weaknesses and defects of the educational system of India and suggested remedies. The need for revision in certain directions has been generally recognised but reform has had to wait for the occasion which would supply the compelling force

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In view of the increasing unemployment amongst the educated classes it is no longer possible to regard our secondary schools and colleges merely as institutions for cultural development.

The conference of Indian Universities, which met at Delhi in March, 1934, considered the question of unemployment and in this connexion the re-organisation required in secondary education in order to make possible a higher standard of university education. The following resolution was passed:

"A practical solution of the problem of unemployment can only be found in a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils should be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to occupations or to separate vocational institutions This will enable the Universities to improve their standards of admission."

There is no doubt that the main trouble in universities is the ever increasing numbers of students, many of whom are unfitted to benefit by university education The tendency is for all pupils, whatever, their bent and competence, to prepare themselves for admission to a university. "The result of this tendency," says the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India in the quinquennial review on the progress of education in India for 1927-32, "is that the work of the higher classes of secondary schools (and consequently university classes also) is clogged by pupils sometimes nineteen and twenty years of age who are unnecessarily prolonging their literary education and are thus wasting their own time as well as other peoples' money." If once the high schools were relieved of this burden, the problem would become easier.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS.

The Educational Commissioner recognises that the problem will not be solved merely by the arbitrary elimination of pupils who are unfit for higher literary studies: "It is not equitable that boys should be denied all facilities for education merely because they have no bent for literary education." He suggests the provision of effecttive substitutes—a type of higher vernacular education in rural areas "which will be capable of expansion, which will be in harmony with village conditions and requirements which will train up boys and girls desiring of remaining a part of the village and of spending lives of service to the country-side; in urban areas it would ordinarily take the form of vocational training of various types imparted in separate institutions"

"OVER AGE" STUDENTS.

The need for reform of the system of secondary education in the United Provinces is shown by the number of pupils who are "over age" in the senior classes of secondary schools. All pupils over 18 years old may be reckoned as "over-age" ' in class X and those over 17, 16 and 15 as "over-age" in the next three lower classes respectively. In 1981-32 no less than 37,890 out of 72,260 pupils or 52.3 per cent. were "over-age" in the four senior classes of secondary schools. Many of these "over-age" students are drifting into courses of higher literary study for which they have no aptitude.

It would therefore seem advisable to constitute in the United Provinces a secondary course, of which the object should be to provide a general education complete in itself and untrammelled by university requirements. The following definite suggestions have been made:—

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE REDUCED

The course may be shorter than the present high school course by one year and the medium of instruction should be the vernacular throughout. Only those who have a bent for literary studies should prolong them beyond the high school stage. The high school examination should therefore have two kinds of certificates—one certifying completion of a course of secondary education and qualifying for admission to industrial, commercial and agricultural schools, and the other qualifying for admission also to Arts and Science Intermediate Colleges. The Intermediate course should, if the High School course is curtailed by one-year, be extended to three years and should be of four parallel types: (1) Industrial. (2) Commercial. (3) Agriculture, and (4) Arts and Science and end with a examination which may be called the Higer Certificate Examination.

Only students who have passed the Higher Certificate Examination in Arts or Science should be eligible for admission to the Arts and Science courses at Universities; but the Higher Certificate in Commerce and Agriculture may qualify for admission to university courses in Commerce and Agriculture respectively on such conditions as the Universities may prescribe. The Higher Certificate in Commerce may be recognised as the qualification for admission to all clerical posts in the public services.

INDUSTRIAL COURSES VOCATIONAL

Students who have specialised in a single aspect of some industry often find it as difficult to obtain employment as those who have received a purely literary education. The industrial courses should therefore not be of a specialised vocational character but should aim at giving technical training of a general character designed to develop skill of hand and eye, cultivate practical aptitudes and prepare boys for and predispose them towards industrial life.

In order that schools may discover at as early stage as possible boys who are fitted rather for an industrial course than for a literary course, manual training or handicraft in some form should be compulsory in the lower classes of secondary schools and optional in the two highest classes.

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TOKYO UNIVERSITY BUILDS PLANE

Machine With Cruising Radius Of 12,000 K. M.

The Tokyo Imperial University Aeronautic Laboratory, which received Yen 250,000 as an experimental fund, is reported to have completed plans for an aeroplane which has a cruising radius of 12,000 kilo meters. The new plane is a monoplane with a wing expansion of 30 metres.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Tokyo Gas Electric Engineering Company for its construction.

"WILL DEFEND TO THE DEATH"

Japan's Right To Keep Mandated Isles

The Japanese Navy Minister Osumi's memorial to Premier Okada on State policy included the following two fundamental items:—

Regarding naval disarmament the existing naval ratios be abandoned and the right to have independent national defence be firmly established.

In regard to Japan's South Seas mandate territory the Empire defend her rights to the death as her vested right.

Kanara Sessions Judge Rejects Police Patel's Story

But Judgment Does Not Affect Grant Allowed To Him, Says Home Member In Council

The following questions were asked and answered in the Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council—

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District): Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased—

(1) to place on the Council table a copy of the judgment in sessions case No. 8 of 1933 on the file of the Kanara Sessions Judge's Court with a copy of the inspection notes recorded by the Judge on the spot on 20th July, 1933; and (2) to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in this case in all six persons were accused for the same offence of whom two were sentenced with four years' imprisonment and four had absconded;

(b) whether it is a fact that these two were summarily tried and their conviction was confirmed by both the Sessions Court and the High Court;

(c) whether it is a fact that the four absconders were subsequently tried and acquitted;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sessions Judge refused to believe the police patel's story as to the alleged offence

(e) whether in view of the Sessions Court judgment, Government have ordered the withholding of payment of Rs. 700 cash and Rs. 511 worth timber proposed to be granted to the police patel of Shirgunji from Government treasury as stated on page 626 of Volume XXXVII of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates;

(f) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

Mr. R. D. Bell: (1) A copy of the judgment and of inspection notes is placed on the Council table

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) The two persons were tried by a Special Magistrate appointed under section 36 of the Special Powers Ordinance, 1932 (X of 1932), according to the procedure provided for in section 38 thereof. An appeal against their conviction was filed in the Sessions Court but it was rejected. A revision application made to the High Court in this connection was also dismissed

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f) Government have considered the question of compensation granted to the Patel in the light of the Sessions Judge's judgment and have come to the conclusion that the judgment does not affect the grant.

Dispensary At Dandeli in Kanara

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of the dispensary maintained at Dandeli;

(b) the head in the budget to which the cost is debited;

(c) whether it is a fact that in this dispensary one anna is charged per patient per day;

(d) the total number of patients treated in 1933 in this dispensary?

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto: (a) The cost during 1933-34 was Rs. 1,373-1-0 and this is about the average cost.

(b) 8-Forest-Ba-Ia.

(c) No.

(d) 2,982 (from 1st January to 31st December, 1933).

Roads In Kanara

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total length of the roads under the Forest Department from Tavergatti to Dandeli, Joida to Dandeli, Karka to Dandeli, Bommanalli to Dandeli and Gund Dandeli;

(b) the total cost of construction of these roads with the bridges, causeway and culverts thereon;

(c) the amount spent annually for the upkeep of these roads;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Karka-Dandeli road or the forest road leading to Dandeli is closed to the public during a part of the year;

(e) if so, under what authority or law it is so closed?

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto: (a) to (c) A statement furnishing the required information is placed on the Council table.

(d) The road is specially constructed for forest purposes and is closed from 15th June to 15th October for repairs and general protection, the surface being much too soft owing to clayey formation. There is the main Public Works Department road from Karka to Dandeli through Birchi and the closing of the forest road does not in any way interrupt the traffic.

(e) All forest roads are closed during the monsoon as they are all fair-weather roads only. No special law or authority is necessary for the purpose.

TERRIBLE TRAM-LORRY COLLISION AT PAREL

Driver Of Tram Killed And Front Of Car Smashed To Pieces

A terrible tram and lorry collision occurred at Parel on Tuesday, at about 2-30 p.m., resulting in the instantaneous death of the tram driver.

The tram car, which was the latest vehicle introduced by the B. E. S. T., was taken out for service, only on Tuesday morning, and was running from Dadar to Museum at the time of the tragedy.

A five-ton lorry No. Bom. 388, carrying bricks was passing, it is stated, across the line and a serious collision occurred.

The front of the tram car being smashed to pieces, the driver of the tram, it is stated was jammed between the lorry and the protecting iron bars, installed on the tram as an improvement.

The portion above his waist, it is stated was mutilated beyond recognition.

Three coolies, who were in the lorry, were injured.

The Bhoiwada Police are making inquiries on the spot.

The area was strewn with scrap iron and broken glass dislodged and smashed from the tram.

The tram traffic was dislocated for an hour until the debris was cleared.

ALLEGED DACOITY GANG IN BORIVLI

(From A Correspondent).

TUESDAY, August 21.

It is alleged that a serious dacoity was planned by one Christian, named Francis (tongawalla) in the village of Gorai, Bombay Suburban District, who has been arrested by the Borivli C.I.D. Police together with a few of his band of non-Christian Associates from the Suburb.

It is alleged that this gang consists of more than 50 members, staying in different parts of the Suburb, and is a terror to the suburbanites. It is alleged that the same gang is responsible for other offences also committed in the neighbourhood.

The Police are investigating and it is hoped that a thorough enquiry will be made in the interest of public peace and safety.

U. P. CONGRESS AND PARLY BOARD

Council Meeting Called To Consider Kidwai's Proposal

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

In connection with the Congress President Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's reply to the reference made to him about the objection to the constitution of the Congress Parliamentary Board and its manifesto, the Secretary to the Provincial Congress Committee has been requested to convene a meeting of its council to consider Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai's proposal about their attitude towards the coming elections and the Sardar's reply.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad, whose views on the subject seem now to have somewhat altered, hopes that the Provincial Council will reach a decision that will be acceptable to all. Most of the members of the Council share his view about the constitution and composition of the Parliamentary Board and its election manifesto but there are others who think that they have no alternative but to participate in the elections.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai hopes that the Council will adopt the suggested course of action.—A. P.

WOMAN KILLED AND ROBBED

High Court Confirms Death Sentence On Two Brothers

The death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar on two brothers for the murder of a woman, was confirmed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen. at the Bombay High Court.

The accused were Gadilingappa alias Dodgadeppa and Sanjeevappa Nilkanthappa, both weavers at Betgeri village.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the deceased woman Yellubai was dealing in silk and had gone to Betgeri to sell her goods on March 25 last. She demanded repayment of some money which the accused owed to her. Enraged at this, the accused did her to death, and concealed her body in a pit, after which they robbed her of her ornaments.

In their judgment, their Lordships observed that the case against the accused was established by evidence and they were rightly convicted. It was a deliberate murder of an unfortunate woman perpetrated partly for robbing her and partly for destroying evidence of money owed to her. Their Lordships saw no reason for interfering with the death sentence.

Mr. Jagirdar was appointed to argue the appeal for the appellants and Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In this case two other persons were also involved, one of whom was charged with abetment and was acquitted by the Lower Court. The other was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER MAIMED FOR LIFE

Anglo-Indian Youth Gets 1 Day's S. I. And Fined Rs. 300

As a sequel to the serious motor-cycle accident which occurred on March 21 last when of the three persons who were riding on the cycle, one was killed and the other had his leg amputated,—M. Ross, an Anglo-Indian, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday. The accused was found guilty of causing death by rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of March 21 last, the accused carried two persons on the pillion seat of his motor-cycle and while riding along Old Customs House Road dashed against a Tramway Standard.

Mr. Belcher, one of them, died on the spot while Mr. Nichols received severe injuries and was removed to the St George's Hospital where his leg was amputated. The accused also was injured.

Cycle Skidded

The defence was that the cycle skidded and it was a pure accident.

The Magistrate held that the accused had contravened the motor vehicle rules which prohibited a person from carrying anyone on the pillion seat without a licence. In this case the accused carried two persons.

The impact with the Tramway Standard showed that the accused was travelling at a fast speed. The accused should have been more careful when he had two of his friends on the cycle at the time and should have exercised greater caution, which he had failed to do and as a result one of them had lost his life and the other maimed for life.

The Magistrate therefore convicted the accused.

Plea For Lenient Sentence

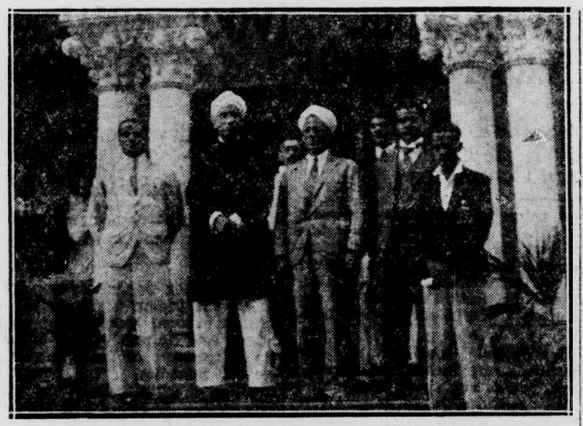
Rao Bahadur Setalwad, on behalf of the accused, pleaded for a lenient sentence as the accused had been sufficiently punished, and the bitter memory of that night will ever remain with him.

The Magistrate in passing sentence observed that he had intended to send the accused to jail so that others may take a lesson from it but he accepted the plea of his counsel and sentenced him as above.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR

Abdul Karim, who was crossing the Mohemadali Road at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning was knocked down by car No. X3589 which was proceeding towards Bhendy Bazar at the junction of the Pydhonie Road and Mohemadali Road.

The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been admitted for treatment.



Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman delivered an address yesterday at the Nowrojee Wadia College Debating Union, Poona. (From Left): Prof. S. B. Bondale, Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. Ramnathan, Prof. R. S. Aiyer and Mr. Tayyab N. Shaikh (Secretary of the Union).

COMPLETE HARTAL ON MONGROL DAY

Public Meeting To Protest Against Cow-Slaughter Order

(From A Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Aug 20.

Yesterday was observed as the Mangrol Day, according to the instructions of the Mahajan Committee. A complete hartal was observed by the Hindus, in order to show their resentment against the recent Cow Slaughter order of the Mangrol Durbar.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

The local Mahajan Committee intended to convey its meeting in the afternoon. But as the local Arya Samaj announced to take out a public auction and to call a public meeting, the members of the Mahajan Committee resolved to cancel their meeting and to join the Arya Samaj functions.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the town. A large public procession started from the Manek Chawk at five in the evening which passed through main roads of the town and terminated at the Arya Samaj Mandir, where a public meeting of the Mahajan was held under the Presidentship of Rajaratna Seth Manchershaw Hirjibhoy Wadia, the President of the Porbandar Municipality.

PRAY FOR PANDITS LONG LIFE.

Several speeches were made. The first resolution passed, consisted of expression of protest against the Cow Slaughter Order, recently passed by the Mangrol Durbar, which has greatly wounded the Mahajan. The meeting earnestly requested the Shaikh Saheb to honour the feelings of the Mahajan by withdrawing the said obnoxious order. The second resolution conveyed hearty congratulations of the Mahajan to Vyakhayan Kesari, Pundit Ramchandra Sharma Vir for his firm resolution, to fast unto death for the removal of the said Mangrol Darbar's Order. The meeting also prayed the Almighty to fulfil the cherished desire of the Pandit and bestow upon him a happy long life.

The president of the meeting was empowered to transmit the resolution to proper places. The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WALLET & RS. 28

An interesting case, in which one Joseph Godinho, the accused, is alleged to have relieved Mr. B. C. Murray of his leather-wallet, containing Rs. 28, came up on Tuesday before Mr. I.S. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It was stated that the accused after partaking of drinks and potato-chips in the Savoy Bar, Lamington Road, with the complainant, walked as far as Souter St., when he said that he would fetch a car.

The promised car did not come and the complainant grew restive when, it is alleged, he saw the accused running across the Y.M.C.A. maidan.

At the same time, he felt for his wallet and found it missing.

Subsequently accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate, who ordered him to be remanded for a period of three days.

GUJARAT CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. Maheshabhai Kashibhai Amin, who, as already announced will contest the non-Mahomedan seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division Constituency, is a landlord of Broach. It was inaccurately stated that he belonged to Nadiad.

MYSTERY OF STRANGE BURNING FATALITY

Brother Of Young Married Woman Alleges Foul Play

A ghastly sight was in store for the inmates of a Chawl in Lamington Road, during the small hours of Tuesday morning.

Dhanbai Athavya (25), a young Gujarati woman, who was found unconscious on Tuesday morning due to burns sustained in surging flames, was the wife of one Nanbhai Atmaram, residing in the Daruwalla's Chawl, at Lamington Road.

The death is shrouded in mystery and the brother of the woman, who gave evidence in the Coroner's Court on Tuesday, alleged that his sister had been set fire to by some one.

The inmates of the Chawl, it was further stated, were dramatically roused by the barking and whining of dogs.

Inquiries made go to show that Dhanbai was living with her husband and children and the inmates were rudely awakened to see the victim lying unconscious, the flames devouring her body.

Immediately she was rushed to the J.J. Hospital, where she succumbed to the burns.

Inquiries further reveal that the woman had been in indifferent health, suffering from fever and cough for the past five years in spite of continued medical treatment.

The Nagpada Police who arrived on the scene of the tragedy only too late discovered an oil lamp containing kerosine oil with the oil-burner removed, a glass chimney, a matchbox and some burnt match-sticks strewn all over the ground.

Kimji Ballaji, the brother of the woman stated that the tragedy occured when neither the husband of the woman nor any other relatives were present.

He further suspected that his sister had been burnt by some one.

The Coroner postponed the inquest to August 24, pending further police inquiries.

THEFT OF LADY BRABOURNE'S BRACELET

Three Sinhalese Jewellers Discharged

Three Sinhalese goldsmiths who were arrested on August 7 at Moti Bazar, by the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the theft of Lady Brabourne's platinum bracelet which was entrusted to Messrs. Guzder and Sons, Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel for repair, were ordered to be discharged on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

William de Silva, Dinoris Hanny, Charles Hanny and Carolis Hanny were arrested in consequence of a statement made by William de Silva, when he was arrested at Jhaveri Bazar while attempting to sell four diamonds.

The Police thereafter made inquiries and applied for the discharge of Silva, Dinoris Hanny and Charles Hanny, as they were not concerned with the case.

It will be recalled that Carolis Hanny was arrested when the theft was first detected and he was later released when Eddie Batholomuez was arrested in Kandy, Ceylon.

Carolis Harry was remanded into Police custody till August 30.

(Continued from column 7)

sluices, hydro-electric, low-level, high-level and surplus sluices can be worked by hand as well, if necessary.

"In the event of extraordinary floods the byewash, which is now nearing completion on the "F" Saddle near the right flank of the Dam will automatically come into operation."—A.P.

Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation System Inaugurated

New Dam Is Believed To Be Largest In World And One Of Greatest Engineering Wonders

METTUR, Aug. 21.

The Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation System was inaugurated this morning by His Excellency Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, before a large gathering of distinguished visitors, including the Legislators and all those officers who were in one way or other connected with the actual construction of the Scheme.

Mr. Millings, former Chief Engineer of the Mettur project who was connected with the scheme for a number of years and one of the Special invitees for the function came all the way from England to attend the opening ceremony.

NET CAPACITY GREATEST.

This Mettur dam is one of the greatest Engineering wonders and is the largest dam in existence in the world, having a net capacity for the storage of 9,35,000 million cubic feet. Thus the Krishna Raja Sagar of Mysore, having a capacity of only 43,934 million cubic feet till now considered to be the biggest dam, has been relegated to the second place, while the Assuan Dam in Egypt with a capacity of 37,600 million cubic feet comes the third.

The Mettur Dam is the largest single block of masonry in the whole of the world. The actual length of the dam is 5,300 feet and is 176 feet high, above the river bed. It is expected this Scheme will irrigate about 13,00,000 acres of rice fields, 125 miles away from the Dam with the help of 70 miles of main canals, and 600 miles distributaries.

It is to be remembered that this Dam consumed 20,60,000 tons of cement and 5,000,000 cubic feet of masonary

Since the first concrete foundation stones were laid in 1926, it has taken 6 years for the completion and the final cost of the whole Scheme is Rs. 680 lakhs as against the estimated cost of Rs. 737 lakhs.

INTEGRAL PART

An integral part of this project is the construction of a large scale of Hydro-Electric Installation capable of developing the maximum capacity of 49,000 horse power for supplying electric energy throughout the province.

In tracing the history of the Scheme one has to go back nearly a hundred years, to the days when Sir Arthur Cotton urged the desirability of constructing a dam across the river Cauvery in order to render impossible a huge wastage of Cauvery water, otherwise useful for irrigation.

After several decades the question was again mooted and the problem was whether the Dam was to be constructed Bhavani or Cauvery, but in 1901, the Cauvery was decided upon.

Two Schemes of Mr. M. R. Moss in 1904, and Colonel Ellis in 1910 did not materialise.

Meanwhile the sharing of surplus waters of Cauvery resulted in the controversy between Madras and Mysore Governments, Mysore claiming power to raise the height of the dam Krishna Rajara. The late Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Executive Councillor, who played an important part in the controversy settled the matter amicably.

The actual beginning, however, was made possible because of the personal interest evinced by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the foundation stone of the Dam was laid in July 1925 by Viscount Goschen, the then Governor of Madras.

STABILISING WATER SUPPLY.

Briefly stating, the project aims at stabilising the water supplies to the existing old Tanjore Delta for irrigating a new area of 3,01,000 acres in Tanjore District.—United Press.

CONSTRUCTED IN SIX YEARS

The following statement was read by Rao Bahadur R. Narasimha Iyengar, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation System by the Governor of Madras, this morning:—

"May it please your Excellency! On behalf of the officers of the Public Works Department, and more particularly of those of us who have been associated with the investigation and construction of this great work, I welcome your Excellency here this morning.

"It is, perhaps, a curious coincidence that exactly a hundred years should have elapsed since that great Irrigation Engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton, conceived in 1884, the idea of constructing a dam across the Cauvery for the protection of irrigation in the delta by the storage of flood water thereby. During the past century many of our engineers put forward schemes with that object, but it was not until Colonel W.M. Ellis, R.E., C.I.E., elaborated Mr. Moss's scheme and in 1910 submitted his report on the project that the chances of materialisation of such a scheme appeared to be assured.

Dispute with Mysore Durbar.

"The execution of Colonel Ellis's scheme was, as your Excellency is aware, held in abeyance for about 15 years, mainly on account of the unfortunate dispute which arose between the Mysore Darbar and the Madras Government over the rights of the two parties to the waters of the Cauvery.

"Thanks to the untiring efforts of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, through whose good offices the each regulated by a needle valve tually settled to their mutual satisfaction, the project estimate received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India early in the year 1925.

"The first concrete in the foundations of the dam was laid in August 1928, and the entire structure, comprising upward of 54-1/2 million cubic feet of masonry and concrete was completed in all respects in the month of June this year. The actual time of construction has thus been five years and ten months. The Souvenir, of which your Excellency has a copy, contains a table comparing the size, cost and period of construction of some of the largest dams in India and other parts of the world. From this it will be observed that the Mettur Dam is by far the largest hitherto constructed. At the same time its construction has been unusually rapid, and its cost per unit of masonry laid compares favourably with any of them.

Rapid Construction.

"The rapidity of construction was in a large measure due to the substitution of Portland cement for lime, to the wide employment of modern machinery and methods for the handling of such vast quantities of materials, and to our good fortune in being able to secure the services of ample labour.

Length of Dam.

"I may now quote a few of the leading particulars of the work: The total length of the Dam is 5,300 feet, about 1,000 feet shorter than, as originally designed for the lower site. On the other hand, its average height is considerably greater, being 215 feet above the deepest foundations and 176 feet above the river-bed. The maximum width at foundations is 171 feet, while the cubical contents exceed 54-1/2 million cubic feet.

"The Dam is 20-1/2 feet wide at crest and carries a concrete road-way 16 feet in width between parapets.

"To deal with temperature-changes and for the prevention of contraction and crack-formings in this mile-long dam, it is constructed in sections, generally of 126-1/2 feet length, each closely abutting the next but not bonded into it. The contraction is thus deliberately encouraged to make place at these joints, and the percolation of water through them is arrested by the provision of expanding copper joints running vertically from below ground level to the top of the dam. Reinforced concrete staunching bars, diamond-shaped are also provided at each joint for the same purpose.

Sluices.

The sluices in the Dam are divided into three groups. The lowest of these are the four 8-1/2 feet diameter hydro-electric pipes each regulated by a needle value of very robust construction. These pipes pierce the Dam at a level 15 feet above the original river-bed. They are, nevertheless, designed to operate under a head of over 150 feet of water.

"With their cills 30 feet above these pipes is a set of five low-level sluices, fitted with electrically operated gates each 7ft. by 14ft. Fifty feet above these, i.e. at 720 feet above the mean-sea level, is a set of high-level sluices eight in number each measuring 10-1/2ft. by 16ft.

The surplus sluices, which have their cills at plus 770 (or 50 feet above the high-level sluices) are 16 in number and are of unusually large dimensions, each gate measuring 60ft. by 20ft. As is the case with the other sluices, these gates are electrically operated with simple push-button control, exactly similar to the small control box, which is on the table before your Excellency. All the

(Continued in column 5.)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 12, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 11, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 20, 1303
Sunrise 6h. 21m
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
High Water: 10-45; 21-57
Low Water: 3-04; 16-26.
Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The following Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee will meet at the Congress House, to-day (Wednesday) at the time noted against the same: Mess Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.) Requirement Sub-Committee 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) and Medical Relief Committee 8 p.m. (S.T.)

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A pianoforte interlude by Ernest Lush. 7-45 p.m. D. K. Productions present the Royal Quixotes, relayed from the Pavilion, Jephson Gardens, Leamington Spa. 9 p.m. England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. An Orchestral concert, a programme of gramophone records. 9-30 p.m. The Old Days—The Critic, a talk. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 10-55 p.m. England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London. 11-05 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra (section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Source of Religions" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday evening at 6-15.

CHILDREN'S CENSUS

The chairman of the Bombay Schools Committee writes:—

The work of taking the Annual Census of all children below 11 years of age (except the Boys and Girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians) in F. and G. Wards, will commence from 3rd September 1934. The Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, for taking the necessary Annual Census, is located in the Gilder Tank Municipal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. 5 p.m. European Ladies' Hour. Household Hints by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A selection of Hindi songs. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. "Topics of To-day". By Charles Harmer. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Light Orchestral Music. 10 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Mahananda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends will be held this evening (Wednesday) at the Prince of Wales Museum at 6-15, when Mr. S. Jepson will lecture on 'Wild Animals and their ways'.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

1. Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 18th August 1934 (in pounds sterling 568,000; from 1st April to 18th Aug. 1934 10,490,000.

3. Net tranefers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 18th August 1934 nil. from 1st April to 18th August 1934 (in pound sterling) —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 18th August 1934 (in pounds sterling 569,000. from 1st April to 18th August 1934 8,240,000.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO SCHOOLS FOR 4 P.M. MATINEE

THE CAPITOL DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FOURTH CROWDED WEEK OF

TARZAN AND HIS MATE

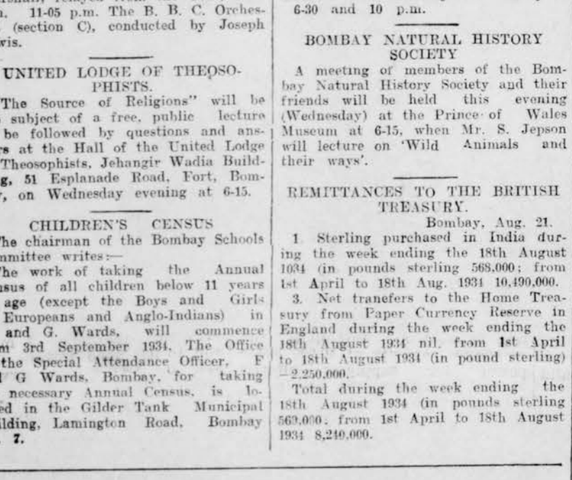
Johnny WEISSMULLER

Maureen O'SULLIVAN

SAGA OF AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE!

Revelry and Romance are woven into a Great Film Entertainment

Co-starred by FAY WRAY



WALLACE BEERY

10 MONTHS TO PRODUCE IT
100 CAMERAS FILMED IT
10,000 PEOPLE IN ITS CAST.

It's the story of the tempestuous career and turbulent romances of a modern Napoleon of the sagebrush, who came thundering out of obscurity to conquer a nation. Viva Villa! Viva Rebel!

THE REGAL 3—SHOWS DAILY—3 At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DEFAMING DY. COMMISSIONER

Ismail Ghaznavi Sentenced To 3 Months' S. I. And Fine

A sentence of three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default three months further imprisonment was passed on Ismail Ghaznavi by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

The accused was found guilty of a charge of defaming Deputy Commissioner Reynolds by writing a letter to the Commissioner of Police in which sericus allegations were made against the officer.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police in which it was stated that the Haj pilgrims who sailed on March 3 by the s.s. "Akbar" were severely assaulted by the Police under orders of Deputy Commissioner Reynolds.

The Commissioner held an inquiry and found that the allegations made by the accused were false and therefore asked him to apologise to Deputy Commissioner Reynolds. The accused failed to do so and Deputy Commissioner Reynolds charged the accused with defamation.

The magistrate held that the accused had not exercised sufficient care in that he failed to verify the truth of the allegations he had made against a responsible Police officer. The accused had not advanced any evidence in his defence to substantiate the allegations. The charge was therefore proved against the accused and convicted him.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Presiding at the benefit performance given by the Manoranjan Mandal in aid of the above schools on Sunday the Damodar Thackersey Hall the Hon. Justice Mr. Patkar made a strong appeal to the public of Bombay to help the Social Service League, founded by Mr. N. M. Joshi, to carry on its various social activities some of which are languishing for want of funds. Amongst those who were present on the occasion were Mrs. Patkar, Mrs. Shuffi Tybji, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. B. V. Warerkar, the well-known Marathi Playright, Mr. M. V. Donde and Mr. B N. Motivala.

The schools in whose aid the performance was given impart industrial education to 378 women and the recognized by the Educational Department. The schools need a building of their own, and it is hoped the philanthropic public of Bombay would follow the good example set by the late Lady Dorab Tata who has donated Rs. 1,000 for that purpose.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) In the office premises

Agenda:—To take charge of the office, and any other business allowed by the Chair.

WORLD PEACE DAY

Under the joint auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths and the League of Nations Union (Bombay Presidency), the World Peace Day will be celebrated at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Monday August 27 at 6-30 p.m. Several distinguished speakers will give brief addresses.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held today (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The Hon. Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Teachers' Union beg to draw the attention of the teachers in the Secondary Schools of Bombay to the summary of the appeal made by Principal H. V. Hampton, and they request all the teachers of the secondary schools who are not yet members of the Union to enrol themselves as members as early as possible.

Membership forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, c/o. The Robert Money School, Bombay, 7.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, August 21. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,09,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 46 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-6-7 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, August 28, 1934. Successful tenderers should made payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the August 31, 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 22nd to Monday the 27th August 1934 at Rs. 99-10-9 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediate may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 15th to the 20th August 1934 amounted to Rs. 2,90,00,000.

Mr. Gajanan H. Jambotkar, M.A., Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali, is proceeding to England to-day by the s.s. "Conte Verde" to study for the Diploma in Teaching of the London University.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MUNICIPALITY

Licence Supervisor Charged With Misappropriating Over Rs. 1,500

An amazing defalcation in the Municipal Department has been under investigation by the Bombay Police.

In this case the accused had been absconding for more than a month.

Sorabjie Dhanjishe, (37), a supervisor in the Licence Department of the Bombay Municipality was reported to have committed criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 1,535-8-0 on July 3.

Mr. K. P. Gazdar to whose notice the defalcation came after the audit officer detected it, lodged the complaint with the police.

The accused was stated to have been suspended from his work subsequently.

For more than a month the accused was reported to be missing and only on Monday he was traced to Pandey's Dharmashala, Charni Road, where he was arrested.

The duty of the accused was stated to have been to issue licences to the hawkers and squatters in the "C" Ward.

It was further alleged that he was entrusted with licence-fees to the value of Rs. 3087 of which he issued licences to the extent of Rs. 1,489-8-0.

It is also alleged that the remaining amount was appropriated by the accused to his own account.

Mr. Dastur appearing for the accused applied for bail on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The application was rejected on the ground that the inquries were not complete and that the accused having absconded, there was reason to believe, His Worship stated the accused had committed the offence with which he was charged.

Accordingly the accused was ordered to be remanded in custody for a perio of ten days, to enable the police to complete their inquiries and investigations.

TAIRSEE WINS

Merchants' Chamber's Representative To Council

The result of the election for a seat in the Legislative Council to represent in the Indian Merchants' Chamber was declared on Tuesday afternoon. There were two candidates, viz.: Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji.

The result of the voting was as follows:

Mr. L. R. Tairsee	**197**
Mr. H. A. Lalji	**73**

Mr. Tairsee was therefore declared elected, and will proceed to Poona to attend the present session of the Council.

PARTY TO MUTHIAH BHAGWATAR

A large gathering of distinguished visitors, including Princes assembled at Aiwane' Rif' at on Sunday, to greet Gayaka Shikamani Muthia Bhagwatar of Mysore. The Bhagwatar delivered an interesting address on the importance of music Dinbar and its role in the life of India. He paid a tribute to the 3 Arts Circle and Atiya Begum for their endeavours for the revival of the music in India.

He further promised to co-operate with the 3 Arts Circle for the cause of Sangeet

Muhun Murti Mohun, the artist from Calcutta gave demonstrations of singing, Murli, and Ghungrutarang of which he was the inventor

The 3 Arts Circle will meet at Excelsior for "Nandy's Revue" on Thursday 23rd August at 6.15 p.m.

TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

Allege Unhealthy Competition Of Bus Traffic And Private Cars

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union was held at the Azad Maidan on Sunday, the 19th of Aug. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. B. Cooper was in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union notes with regret that the reply given by the Commissioner of Police in the matter of the buses is highly unsatisfactory, and it urges that he will reconsider the question represented by the Union pertaining to the regulation of the Bus Traffic in order to safeguard the interests of the taxi-drivers, whose lawful and legitimate business has been greatly hampered, due to the present irregular bus traffic and the unhealthy competition.

(2) This extraordinary general meeting of the Union again urges upon the notice of the Police Commissioner to take prompt action against private cars plying for hire, whose number has rapidly increased due to no effective action having been taken against them to the great detriment of the taxi-drivers of Bombay.

(3) This meeting strongly protests against certain motorcar dealers hiring out their private cars to the customers and being driven by unrecognised drivers to the great prejudice of the taxi-drivers of Bombay, whose business is thus greatly interfered with, and requests the Police Commissioner to strongly suppress such kind of unhealthy competition.

SUICIDE OR MANIACAL ACT?

Sensation At Nagdevi Street

Hundreds of horrified people collected to extricate a mad Muslim, who rushed under a tramcar on Tuesday morning and succeeded in getting through the protective bar just underneath the car at Nagdevi Street.

Tramway communication was disturbed for nearly an hour by this unhappy incident.

It appears that a mad Muslim, who ekes out his existence by begging in the Nagdevi locality, attempted at first to lie on the tramway rails at 10 a.m., but he was lifted bodily by some passers-by and placed near a Musjid close-by, the bystanders endeavouring to persuade him not to risk his life by going to the rails again.

Within a few minutes, however, when he saw a No. 16 car coming from Pydhownie, going towards the Crawford Market, he rushed at it and stooped under the crow-bar to get underneath.

The driver of the tramcar immediately slowed down to prevent the man being killed. but to the amazement of all he had already fixed himself in.

The electric pole was immediately detached and dozens of men attempted to extricate the man. He had already injured himself severely and it was not possible to take him out without shunting back the tramcar.

This was done with great care so as not to hurt the man and with great difficulty he was again carried to a place of safety.

The Police in the meantime came on the scene and removed the man to the G.T. Hospital for treatment as he had sustained extensive injuries.

As the man himself is mad, it is difficult to say, if it was an attempt at suicide. The residents of the locality, however, told a representative of the "Chronicle" that this was his third unsuccessful attempt to end his life within the last few days.

NIZAM'S SUIT AGAINST PARSI LADY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug 21

When the suit filed by H. E. H Nizam against Mrs Jerbanoo Pestonji Kalyaniwala and six others for cancellation of the sale deed, came up to-day before Mr. B Pradhan, first class sub-Judge of Thana, Mr. Prahlad Sitaram Joglekar a landlord, made an application to include himself as a defendant in the above suit, as he was a credit of Mr. Pestonji E Kalyaniwala for Rs. 24,300.

The pleader for Mrs. Jerbanoo stated that his client was willing to be a guardian of the minor defendants for the purposes of the suit.

The Sub-Judge fixed September 11 for hearing.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Dangerous Practice

It is perhaps not very widely known that to carry a person on the pillion seat of a bicycle is an offence. In a recent case a motor cyclist had two passengers on his pillion seat and, unfortunately, the motor-byke crashed against an electric standard causing the death of one and maiming the other for life.

In passing sentence on the accused the Magistrate regretted that the speed-limit which was in force in Bombay had been anandoned.

It is a very common spectacle almost daily and sometimes even in the busy thoroughfares to notice boys of tender age carrying persons on their bykes. The authorities should deal with them more severely in view of the fact that they are not only a danger to themselves but also to others.

The warning given by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is well-worth taking note of and those who are in the habit of obliging their friends will do well to desist from the practice.

Bus Service On Girgaon Road

Is bus service on the Girgaon road a source of danger to the public? A number of people think that the service between Dhobi Talao and Girgaon should be discontinued as the roadway between the tramway lines and foot-path is at many places hardly sufficient to enable a bus to pass and that at some places there is no foot path, or, if there is any, it is so narrow that the bus service becomes a source of danger to the safety of the pedestrians. There is no doubt that by the bus service the pedestrians are exposed to accidents but the other vehicular traffic is also equally dangerous to the safety of the pedestrians on the Girgaon Road. The public have been patronising this service so well that they would consider it a great hardship if the service along Girgaon road was discontinued. Besides, the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner also opine that the bus service on this road has resulted in very few accidents. The service, therefore, will be continued as usual.

SARDAR TO ATTEND

Peasants' Relief Variety Entertainment

Ticket for the Variety Entertainment programme in aid of the Relief Fund for the peasants of Gujrat and Karnatak arranged by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee on August 31, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Opera House will be available also at the Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Sardar Vallaghbhai has consented to attend the function.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

A Parsi Donates Rs. 2,000/-

To alleviate the sufferings of Assam flood-stricken, a Parsee gentleman has forwarded a magnificent donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Ram Krishna Mission. The amount has been sent to Ram Krishna Mission, Belur Math (Howrah).

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 21.

Revabai Bhogilal, a 27-year-old woman of Ghatkopar, was to-day convicted by the Resident Magistrate Kurla on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well at Ghatkopar on August 8 last. She was ordered to be released on her executing a bond of Rs. 200 for six months, and furnishing a security for the like amount.

The woman, pleading guilty to the charge, stated that she was ill-treated by her husband. However she showed repentence for her act.

Her life was saved by a certain domestic servant, who was working at the well.

Jail For Theft Of Clothes

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 21.

A sentence of five months' hard labour was passed to-day by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Ramkisan Kunjavihari who was charged by the Kurla police with having committed theft of clothes from the house of Kalidhan Shivdhan on August 1 last. The accused had three previous convictions.

FOR ASSAM RELIEF

An anonimous Parsi Sympathiser has donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 through Mr. R. P. Bharucha, Solicitor to Mr. K. F. Nariman, for Relief at Assam. The amount is used for sending necessary clothes and food in the affected area.

ASSAM RELIEF AND GAUHATI COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, August 20.

The Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee gratefully acknowledges the receipt of following clothes from Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh, up to August 13, 1934:—500 saris, 231 clothing, 25 blankets.

The Secretaries of Central India States People Conference state that recent inauguration of the Council and remission of land revenue and Mahuwa Mango Tree taxes by the Jhabua Ruler are vain attempts to suppress public feelings.

PANDIT SHARMA'S CONDITION

Tuesday was the 18th day of Ramchandra Sharma's fast.

Dr. N. D. Patel and Dr. Dhruv examined him at 11-15 in the morning, and found his heart and pulse satisfactory

The Pandit's weight is 114 pounds, which is 14 pounds less than on the day his fast began. His blood pressure is 102-72.

Panditji slept for five hours on Monday night. His general weakness continues.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1934

PROBLEMS OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Mr. Chandavarkar's address at the Convocation of the Bombay University yesterday is justly occupied with a survey of the pressing problems before the University, in which it is well to interest the general public as the Vice-Chancellor seeks to do. The bearing of history upon the understanding and solution of these problems is, perhaps, immaterial at the present juncture, when nearly all those concerned with the practical aspect of these questions seem to be indifferent as to their origin. The Vice-Chancellor's observations, therefore, giving a historical perspective need not occupy us beyond the comment that, though the Act of 1904 made a beginning in the direction of converting the Indian universities into semi-teaching institutions, it was only a beginning. Even so, it took several years before effect was given to even that part of the new Act. But the Act of 1904 did not contemplate a wholesale revolution in the constitution and working of Indian universities, which, in the nature of things, were territorial institutions, serving large masses of humanity and, therefore, incapable of being bodily transformed at one stroke into teaching institutions. The bulk of their teaching had to be done,—and is still being done in most Indian universities,—through and in their affiliated or constituent colleges, and every amending Act has sought to work on the foundation thus laid and prepared. Even the Bombay University Act of 1928,—which seeks to make the conduct of post-graduate studies and research peculiarly a responsibility of the university,—does not utterly deny the right of the colleges also to do that work, or to contribute to research. The university is thus faced with the problem of so centralising, or at least co-ordinating, this work done in a number of subjects, and in a number of centres, as to secure the best results with the least effort. The university is a territorial body, on which the claims of all its affiliated institutions are equal. These institutions cannot yet disabuse themselves of the notion that, even in those departments in which the university has assumed direct responsibility, they have no need to conduct their own post-graduate or research work, but the university has no authority under the Act to prevent these colleges from doing post-graduate work. The alternative to the recognition of particular teachers, working in particular colleges, as university teachers authorised to carry on post-graduate instruction and research, is reduced to absurdity by the fact that the university has no effective control over the work of these individuals. This is all the more so, as it makes no payment for post-graduate work in the colleges.

Government's Niggardliness

Mr. Chandavarkar recognises that "the university can have no effective control over its recognised teachers so long as it does not remunerate them for their work." But, even if the university authorities desire to offer such a remuneration, is it quite certain that they will have the wherewithal to realise this ambition? And, if they do find the means, are they quite sure that the distribution of these loaves and fishes will not degenerate into what the late Dr. Viegas called "ladling out" soup from the university kitchen? Mr. Chandavarkar should have, by this time, got enough experience of university administration to realise that nothing is so likely to prove the hidden rock on which the ship of his hopes is bound to founder than this temptation to all the would-be candidates for recognition as post-graduate teachers. We would not emphasize too much this difficulty, were it not for the fact that the Convocation address itself contains reflections on the financial position of the university, and makes an earnest appeal to the Government to discard their usual niggardliness in respect of the university. There can be no dispute on the fact that of all the universities in India, the Bombay University seems to be most unfavourably treated, in regard to financial assistance by the Provincial or the Central Government. Mr. Chandavarkar has done well to lay before the head of the Presidency the reasons why it is impossible for the university to rely either on fees or on private benefactions for realising its ambitions, or even for carrying out the duties laid upon it by the Act. A grant of five lakhs per annum will scarcely suffice for the Bombay University to do anything like a respectable degree of direct post-graduate work, or subsidise it in colleges, in all the subjects and Faculties in which such work is possible to be done. Against this, the utmost the university can expect to obtain, by way of fees, will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. Its own surplus will have in the years to come,—when the Technology Department is in full working order,—either disappeared wholly, or been reduced to such slender proportions that it would not be worth speaking of. And there is a tendency among our financial magnates in the City still to prefer foreign education, and so to found scholarships for sending out students abroad, rather than to help perfect our own departments, even of a technological character. In these circumstances, how can the university develop efficiently its post-graduate side, whether by direct activities or even by subsidies?

Future Of Matric Examination

Hardly less important than this question of expanding the post-graduate activities of the university is the problem of the Matriculation examination. As the Vice-Chancellor has pointed out, there is a dual nature to this examination: one, as entrance to the university, the other as the finishing stage in secondary education, at which point a student may break off to shoulder the responsibilities of earning a living. The two are not necessarily irreconcilable into a common examination, but experience does reveal a large measure of difficulty in the attempt to give effect to this dual expectation of parents and students as also to reconcile the somewhat inevitably divergent viewpoints of the university and of Government in this respect. We are unable to follow the Vice-Chancellor in his remark that: "It is high time, therefore, that some method were devised to prevent students who have neither the means nor the intention to enter the University from attempting to pass this Examination, when by their aptitude and their ability they are not at all fitted to pass a test which is pre-eminently meant for students who propose to embark on a University education." We do not think that either the students, or even their parents, are quite clear in their mind as to whether or not a given boy will be sent to the university, even at the time he is entered for the Matriculation examination. Nor can we accept the implication that any alternative test that may be devised, at the end of the secondary education, would be so wholly dissimilar to the present Matriculation examination, and so entirely separated from the actual teaching for it, as to make it impossible for candidates going in for one to attempt the other. This is, of course, not to say that there is no need radically to revise the whole basis and conduct of the Matriculation examination and to overhaul the teaching for it and to recondition the final test. All that we urge is that the university cannot,—and in our judgment should not,—so wholly retire into its own special shell of the higher education,—whether undergraduate, post-graduate, or research,—as would cut it off from the general life of the community as represented by the middle class educated up-to the school leaving standard.

Bombay Police Administration

The Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933 presents some good features, such as appreciable reduction in the more serious forms of crime. But there is no room for any complacency in the matter, and the Inspector-General's lavish praise of "the high standard of efficiency" and the "spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty" displayed by officers and men needs to be accepted with many reservations. The policemen may have been most loyal and devoted to their officers, but whether the police force as a whole has been sufficiently loyal and devoted to the best interests of the country is a different question. Even with regard to the normal work of the police, it is not very encouraging to note that the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 138,577 as against 130,704 in 1932, an increase of 7,873 cases under all classes. It cannot be pleaded that the police were too much pre-occupied with the task of combating Civil Disobedience. The report itself admits that the movement was "feeble enough at the beginning of the year and gradually dwindled into a state of apathy". This, the report adds, "enabled the police to devote more of their time to their normal duty of prevention and detection of crime". In spite of this, however, non-cognizable crime increased from 89,022 cases in 1932 to 101,199 in the year under report, an increase of 12,177 cases, the highest on record during the decennium. Curiously enough, the report frankly admits that no convincing explanation is forthcoming to account for the continued rise in the number of cognizable cases as a whole".

One cause of the inefficiency of our police is that many of the policemen are quite illiterate and, therefore not capable of intelligent work. Till recently several officers themselves were illiterate and now, out of 17,070 men as many as 4,715 are quite illiterate. It should certainly be possible to impart literacy to the men in service even if they were illiterate at the time of appointment. Another notable cause of inefficiency is that the police, as at present constituted, are not capable of securing adequate co-operation from the public. This is partly because the highest police officers are generally non-Indians, ignorant of Indian languages, and move little among the people. But the main reason why the police cannot secure adequate co-operation from the public is that they regard themselves and are regarded by the people as a pampered class of public servants who, according to their superiors, never do wrong. And this position cannot be appreciably improved till the entire police department is made responsible to a Minister, himself responsible to the people.

RAILWAY OPERATING RATIO

Misleading Comparisons

(BY R. N. KITCHLEW.)

In presenting the Railway budget for 1934-35, before the Council of State, the Chief Commissioner of Railways made a comparison of the operating ratio of Indian railways with those of some foreign railways, with the object apparently, of claiming credit for the railway management in India for their brilliant achievement. The Chief Commissioner said:

"For the year 1932 the operating ratio on the amalgamated British Railways was 85½ per cent., for the Canadian Pacific Railway 84 per cent., for the Canadian National Railways 96 per cent . . . . It is not clear from the information in our possession whether these operating ratios are merely for ordinary working expenses or also include allowance for depreciation. Whichever is the case the operating ratio of Indian Railways appears favourable. If we include ordinary working, our operating ratio for the year 1932-33 was 57.3 per cent., or if we include the full appropriation to depreciation fund, it becomes 73.4 per cent. It will be seen that *even the higher figure gives a better result than the lowest of the figures for foreign railways. I think this is a further proof that India has no need to be pessimistic about the position of her Railways.*" (the italics are mine.)

To begin with the figures create uncertainty and confusion in the public mind. It is said that the operating ratio of Indian Railways, without making allowance for depreciation, was 57.3 per cent. If, however, appropriation is made this figure rises to 73.4 per cent. These figures are compared with 85½ per cent for British Railways and with the figures for other foreign railways. In the annual report on the Working of Indian Railways this uncertainty has been allowed to continue and attention

(Continued on page 7.)

WHITHER INDIA?

Different People Praise Socialism, But They Understand It Differently. It Is, Therefore, Necessary To Agree On Basic Principles Of Socialism Best Suited To India

By Dr. BHAGWANDAS VI

The first fact that stands out prominently is that all have now come to the stage of accepting the word "Socialism," all believe that the solution of all human problems is contained in that word, all feel that that solution must come sooner or later—but each person or body of persons has his or its own more or less vague and hazy notion of what the word means. It is the old old trouble of using the word Swa-raj profusely, but not defining it. When we are all agreed upon the word Socialism, why not sit down and make a real honest determined effort to come to an agreement about the meaning of it?

Such an effort is more important, more necessary to make than any other effort that is now being made by anyone in this country—because it includes the essence of all the best that there is in those other efforts, and, if it succeeds, will make all the efforts succeed automatically: or, if it does not succeed, will leave all those other efforts eternally futile, or even mischievous. The components of a medicinal recipe can cure the disease only if taken in combination and due proportion to each other. Taken separately, without proportion, with the principal ingredient left out, they will cause more harm than good

Define The Type

In view of Mahatmaji's pronouncements above quoted, I make bold to submit, with all due deference, that he should make it a first charge upon his too heavily mortgaged powers, to place before the public a clear description of "the Socialism he has in view" and of "the Congress Socialists of the right type," so that and Congress Socialists may conform to that type and help in educating and organising the masses accordingly, as they would presumably do, after full discussion and conviction.

The Liberals, after having expressed the view quoted above, that they have done regarding Socialism, surely could not refuse to help in such a discussion, if invited.

The Congress Socialist Group deserve the hearty thanks of the public for doing what they are doing, to clear up the confusion of ideas and to obviate the thoughtless use of catch-words, by putting forward, before the public, a programme which is something concrete, definite, tangible, capable of being scrutinised, pruned, developed, amended. I would suggest that they should assiduously invite persons of differing views, or troubled with doubts, or needing further information, to public discussion in the press, or on the platform, or best of all, in a representative Conference or Convention of All Parties, to be presided over by Mahatmaji, and shared in prominently by the Liberals.

Constituent Assembly

The other important fact which emerges from the quotations, leads to the same practical conclusion again. It is that the Indian Socialists want a Constituent Assembly, and that Mr. Lansbury suggests the same. It was in the papers, some time back, that Mahatmaji favours the idea, and, of course, Pandit Jawaharlal suggested it in his writings in the daily press, shortly before he was imprisoned this time. The Liberals have also been thinking of an A. P. Conference or National Convention. Sirs Chimanlal Setalwad and Cowasji Jehangir, in their joint statement above quoted from, repeat that "it is the duty of all parties and all communities to make a determined effort to solve....the problem of problems," of bringing about "unity, friendly feeling, and complete understanding among the various communities, castes, and creeds of India"; and Mr. Nariman, in his pamphlet, "Whither Congress?" has also welcomed the idea. Finally, there is the very important fact that the Congress Working Committee's Resolution No. 9, dated Bombay, 17-18 June, 1934, expressly says: "The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible....Among other things it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the

(Continued on page 8).

Frankly Speaking

CONGRESS AND POONA PACT.

The attempt on the part of the "Times of India" to raise a scare among the Harijans by casting doubts on the attitude which the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress will take towards the Poona Pact is highly mischievous, but quite in keeping with its role of a persistent fisher in the troubled waters of Indian politics. Our contemporary considers it to be "significant" that neither the All-India Congress Committee, nor the Congress Parliamentary Board has, so far, expressed any opinion on the Pact. But what occasion was, or is there for either of these bodies to express any opinion on the Pact? The Pact, which Gandhiji brought into existence with his life-blood, so to say, and which all Hindu India, without exception, endorsed whole-heartedly does not stand in the least danger of being shaken by any person or any set of persons in Congress circles and there need not be the slightest doubt that the Congress in October next will endorse the Pact with an overwhelming majority, if not unanimously. The Pact stands on quite a different footing from the Communal Award. Though it forms a part of the Award, there is not the slightest intention, so far as we are aware, on the part of Pandit Malaviya and his party to disturb the proportion of Harijan seats in the Legislatures. Even if the Communal Award goes overboard at any time and there is a redistribution of seats according to any new settlement, all Hindu leaders are in honour bound not to disturb the proportion of seats allocated to Harijans, unless the Harijans themselves are desirous of a change.

NO ONE-SIDED VIEW.

It appears from the reports about the Assembly Committee on the working of the Ottawa preferences that a majority of the Committee are inclined to take a one-sided view of the subject, giving undue prominence to the present trade relations between India and Britain. It is believed, however, that a minority including Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. Sitaram Raju insist on due consideration being given to other factors, such as the effect of the preferences on Indian industries and on India's trade relations with non-Empire countries. Indeed, lasting effects on Indian industries are the decisive factor in judging the preferences. The Assembly, as a whole, will have to be extremely careful in pronouncing its opinion on the Committee's report.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The Ahmedabad Congress Committee has undertaken an excellent constructive programme which avoids controversies and can do only good to all concerned. The programme justly gives prominence to Swadeshi organization, with special reference to Khaddar and other cottage industries, the organization of Labour, and popularising national education. With regard to the last item, the Committee will do well to emphasize that it is not enough for a national school to be free from Government control but that it should give special attention to the study of national history and the national language, Hindustani, and to active national service. The Ahmedabad Committee's concentration on constructive work deserves to be emulated by all other Congress Committees.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS

To several straight questions in the Legislative Assembly regarding the public execution of two dacoits in Sind Sir Henry Craik gave very evasive replies. But it is clear that such executions did take place and that the Bombay Government are primarily responsible for this barbarous practice of public hanging. The Government of India, too, must share the responsibility. For though they have the power, and it was their duty, to prevent the outrage on public decency, they made no attempt to do so. And Sir Henry does not mend matters by seeking to put all the responsibility on the Bombay Government. Apart from the question of responsibility, public executions reflect no credit on a Government permitting them.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Burma Council Contretemps

We cannot congratulate the authorities concerned for the way they are handling the Council situation. Instead of asking Sir Oscar de Glanville to vacate the Chair in obedience to the demand of the substantial majority, the powers-that-be seem to be only encouraging this domiciled Irish gentleman to persist in his tactics in the Chair. It is worth reiterating that His Excellency the Governor was not served well by his advisers in the matter of this Presidential business. Whether the Council was right or wrong in tabling the motion of no-confidence in Sir Oscar, the fact that such a motion against him has become a regular feature in every session of the Council is in itself enough to damage irretrievably the prestige and moral authority of the occupant of the Chair.—"Rangoon Mail."

The Danger

Is it surprising that the very Nationalist Party which Pandit Malaviya founded should have continued to exist in the Assembly under the leadership of the then deserters, and should have so betrayed the country, that its very name has become obnoxious to patriotic minds? It is this danger that we apprehend, if in their zeal for finding candidates to support their point of view Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney explore the realms of liberalism and communalism. And yet it is obvious from the trend of events that it is in these realm that the two leaders are fishing for support, and are finding their best followers. In the circumstances we do not see how it would be possible either to avoid bitterness or to prevent a conflict.—"National Call."

Will He?

If the verdict of representatives of the people goes against the Reforms, then Lord Willingdon should take the initiative in calling a Constituent Assembly, in pursuance of the demand of the Congress, to formulate the new constitution. This would be the only constitutional substitute to the method of direct action which Lord Willingdon has characterised as subversive and therefore, unpermissible. If Lord Willingdon desires to be called the first constitutional Viceroy of India, he should be prepared to accept the logical implications of constitutional opposition, and to recognise the conditions that pertain to it. To the extent that he allows constitutional forces their full and logical play, the sincerity of Lord Willingdon's desire for constitutionalism must be judged and estimated.—"National Call."

Europe has only ten dictators at present and so there is room for at least two more—for, we fancy, on this side of the Atlantic at any rate few would readily offer their candidature for the thirteenth "gadi."

* * * *

Some of the admirers of a would-be Hitler of Greece have just tried to seize one of the two aforesaid vacant "gadis"—but, alas! with disastrous result.

Two generals, one of them named "Scandalis," two colonels and several other officers, who were involved in the plot, have themselves been seized instead—unspeakably scandalous, isn't it?

* * * *

However, better luck next time—if not to them, at least to some other, but more plucky, admirers of General Plastiras.

To ensure 100 per cent success, they would do well to consult one or other of our Jyotirmartands, who would tell them the exact second in which to fire the fuse.

* * * *

The Government of India are reported to be considering a scheme for the establishment of a museum of Indian products in the Federated Malay States.

If they would only wait for the Ottawa Plan to mature fully, they would be able to add quite a number of new products of Indian manufacture to the relics of indigenous labour and industry which State-aided foreign competition has left behind.

* * * *

Simla is reported to be contemplating the imposition of an export duty on gold.

The nation cannot be too grateful for this very great act of mercy—after having been bled to the extent of 206 crores of gold!

It shows that the golden goose is not intended by the Simla gods to be killed outright—but reserved for future emergencies.

* * * *

Again, it may not be mercy, purely and wholly. There may be—or, there must be, if you will like to put it that way—an element of "hard business", too, in the move, say, for preventing "profiteering"—of course, by others.

* * * *

A duty on gold exports—especially gold which is being withheld from export in anticipation of prices going higher—will go a great way to prevent profiteering by these indigenous speculators and help to accumulate the stocks for future emergencies, when they can be safely released, for profiteering by speculators overseas.

* * * *

A correspondent complains, apropos election of Indian Merchants' Chamber representative to the Bombay Legislative Council, that "Hindu voters in a considerable number took their slips from the table of Mr. H. A. Lalji and actually voted for Mr. Tairsee", etc.

This is what is called turning the table—with a vengeance.

* * * *

Two letters posted at Sialkot on 18th February 1925 remained in the kind and safe keeping of the Department for more than 9 years, and then they were returned to the sender, undelivered!

This only proves the zealousness of the department—and that a letter—at least so far as the postal department is concerned—like matter, is indestructible.

* * * *

Germany said "Yes" to Hitler—after being driven to do so by the 'nose'.

* * * *

Hitler, not content with his thumping majority in the election for Presidentship—viz., 89.9 per cent. (i.e. nearly 90 p.c.) "yes" votes in a proclamation exhorts the Nazis to "win over the last 10 p.c."

By the methods employed so far there is no doubt he will see this accomplished in the near future. With 100 per cent. Nazi success. Herr Hitler's "Der Tag" is sure to come. The ex-Kaiser boasting of "Der Tag", prior to 1914, is ruminating over ways of Providence, at Doorn. We shall better refrain from making a prophecy about Hitler.

ENGLAND DISMISSED FOR 321 RUNS!

TEST MATCH SURPRISE

Australian Bowlers Have Early Success

LEYLANDS BRILLIANT CENTURY

Australia In Second Venture Knock Up 186 Runs For 2 Wkts.

AUSTRALIA ...	*1st Innings*	*701*
AUSTRALIA	*2nd Innings (for 2 wkts)*	*186*
ENGLAND ...	*1st Innings*	*321*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The pitch showed hardly any signs of wear except on the bowlers' run-up, and the groundsman said that it was as good as ever. The light roller was used. Sutcliffe played a few practice overs from Leyland on one side of the ground and then carefully scrutinised the pitch. A southwest wind was blowing, indicating that Grimmett would utilise the pavilion end. Stands were filling up, suggesting that the largest attendance of the match was in prospect. The crowd was estimated at 13,000 at start.

FIRST WICKET FALLS.

Grimmett opened from the pavilion end and Sutcliffe started to-day's scoring with a single past the third man off him. O'Reilly was operating from the Vauxhall end. Sutcliffe sent a no-ball from him to the off boundary. Bradman was fielding at deep mid-off for Grimmett with bandaged wrist and palm of his right-hand, but he stopped two very hard shots from Walters. The later hoisted 103 of the innings with a boundary off the googly sent down by Grimmett. England had now been batting 15 minutes under two hours. One more run was put on and then the first wicket partnership was broken up. Sutcliffe in attempting to glance Grimmett to leg was held beautifully by Oldfield when he had made 38. (104-1-38). The outgoing batsman had been at the wicket 10 minutes short of two hours.

WALTERS CAUGHT.

Woolley who was accorded a rapturous welcome started with a couple of singles off the first over that Grimmett sent down to him. Only four runs were made for the second wicket, and then Walters, in trying to drive O'Reilly, was easily caught by Kippax at mid-on (108-2-64). O'Reilly, who was coming off with immaculate length and spin from the start, had struck Walters on the pads in the previous over. Playing glorious cricket, Walters had made his 64 in 5 minutes under two hours and had hit to the ropes five times.

3 WKTS. FOR 21 RUNS.

A further blow fell on England when Woolley gave a dolly catch to McCabe (at short-leg off O'Reilley (111-3-4) Australia had had a wonderful start on the pitch off which the ball was occasionally getting up as a result of the dew. They had now captured three wickets for 21 runs in 25 minutes.

GRIMMETT CAPTURES HIS 100TH WICKET.

The England Captain now partnered Hammond and the pair were batting very confidently. Wyatt twice pulled O'Reilly to the boundary and the strokes acted as a tonic to the disappointed crowd which now numbered nearly 20,000. Hammond swiped O'Reilly to the cover boundary. The New South Wales bowler had now taken two wickets for 10 runs. It was alarming to notice how Grimmett troubled the Gloucestershire batsman. In the face of his attack Hammond had now shut up, and runs were coming very slowly. Then Wyatt appeared to pull a ball on to his off-stump, thus providing Grimmett with the hundredth wicket in the England-Australia Test Matches. (136-4-17).

ENGLAND'S SORRY PLIGHT.

Hammond was playing a dour innings, and took 40 minutes to make his first 10, but eventually flashed out once and drove Grimmett to the boundary. Woodfull now rung in a change, bringing on Ebeling in place of O'Reilly at 142, and this proved successful immediately. Hammond slashed out at a ball from the new bowler which pitched very close to the off-stump, and was easily caught out by Oldfield. (142-5-15). England was in a sorry plight now. They had lost five good wickets for 52 runs in 72 minutes. Leyland was joined by Ames and at the time of wiring the total is 152 for 5, Leyland not out 6, Ames not out 3.

LEYLAND-AMES PARTNERSHIP.

The batsmen had, however, got their eye in now and there was a comfortable look about them. A fine drive by Leyland, followed by glance to leg by Ames sent up 152 on board when the innings had lasted 5 minutes short of 3 hours. Woodfull rang in changes in the attack, but the batsmen appeared to have comfortably settled down. Chipperfield relieved Ebeling at 159, but four runs later Ebeling took over the ball from Grimmett. The latter had bowled for 90 minutes this morning and was now having his first rest He had so far taken two wickets at 15 runs apiece in 17 overs 6 of which were maidens.

HOPE REVIVES.

Ames, jumping in to the bowling was drving powerfully, particularly to the cover and Leyland's off-drives were beautiful. These features renewed the hopes of England supporters. There was an occasional flaw in the fielding but every run was earned. Fifty of the sixth wicket partnership was passed when it had lasted 35 minutes, and the second century of the innings was put on board when England had been batting 205 minutes. Eleven runs later lunch interval was taken. The score was 211 for 5.

AMES RETIRES.

Following resumption, 16 runs were added, but then Ames strained his back in running a quick single and retired hurt at 33. Leyland was now 51 and the total 227 for five.

KIPPAX'S SMART RETURN.

The attendance had further increased to 25,000 when the play was resumed after lunch. Grimmett and O'Reilly were now in charge of the attack. Leyland playing enterprising cricket, drove O'Reilly to the boundary and then with a four to the leg followed by a single completed his 50 when he had been batting for one hour and 15 minutes. The crowd greeted this by according Leyland a great ovation. Soon after this, however, there was an unfortunate accident. The batsmen had begun running for two when Kippax sharply returned the ball. Ames, in scrambling back quickly, strained his back. He found this most painful and being unable to continue retired after trying imaginary shots. He was led off the field by Woodfull and Ponsford. Total was now 227.

FIRST SIXER.

Allen came on in place of Ames and the pair entertained the crowd to some bright cricket. Leyland swung O'Reilly for the first six of the England innings. Allen following it up with a four off Grimmett to the long on. O'Reilly was now becoming expensive and no longer troubled Leyland who completed his 1,000 runs in Test Matches. 250 of innings was reached in 260 minutes. The batsmen now claimed a boundary off Ebeling and McCabe respectively piercing a cleverly set field. Ebeling, however, had his revenge soon. 52 runs had been put on for the sixth wicket when he terminated the partnership by bowling out Allen, who did not attempt to play a ball which, however, came back and took off the bail (263-6-19). Leyland was now 68. Ames has torn the muscle of his back.

LEYLAND'S CENTURY.

Leyland who was now partnered by Verity, greeted Grimmett's re-appearance by straight driving him to the boundary, and then going out to the ball, repeated the stroke. Verity opened by turning O'Reilly to the leg for 4, despite the latter's leg-trap. The fieldsmen were very alert, especially Bradman who was diving like lightning. Leyland continuing his fine innings, put England's third century on board when the side had been batting 310 minutes. Then with a drive to the cover boundary he passed his century when he had been at wicket 145 minutes. The cheers that greeted this, however had hardly died down when Ebeling came on at the Vauxhall end and bowled Verity off his pads. (311-7-11).

WICKET SHATTERED.

Ten more runs were put on and then Grimmett shattered Leyland's wicket (321-8-110). Playing a magnificent innings Leyland had batted courageously and in addition to one six had hit 15 times to the ropes. His 110 was made in 160 minute.

With Bowes suffering from fistula and unfit to take further part in the match and Ames unable to resume owing to acute lumbago, Leyland's dismissal spelt the end of England's first innings.

Gregory and McMurray, the former Millwall Association football player, acted as substitutes in England's team.

AUSTRALIA'S 2ND INNINGS

Ponsford Hit On Back

Ponsford and Brown opened Australia's second innings with Allen and Clark in charge of the attack. The former was bowling from the Vauxhall end while Clark opened with a leg-trap consisting of Sutcliffe, Hammond, Verity, Allen and Gregory. There were jeers and shouts from the crowd when Ponsford turned back on the bumpers and was struck on his back. These expressions of disapprobation changed to groans when Walters at the cover missed Ponsford at 8 off a sitter from Allen. Clark's leg-trap however, brough success. Only 13 runs had been made when Allen diving low with the right hand outstretched, splendidly held Brown off Clark for one (13-1-1). Clark was again successful 29 runs later when he broke up the Ponsford-Bradman partnership for the second wicket (42-2-22) by having the former caught by Hammond for 22, Bradman being 9.

BADMAN HITS OUT.

Off the first ball sent down to him Bradman pierced the leg field for 4. Ponsford continued to draw away from the bumpers, but Bradman never flinched and executed the strokes n his own correct manner. The leg theory bowling was, however, proving troublesome. 29 runs were added and then Ponsford was held in the slips by Hammond off a half-cut that he executed (42-2-22). Bradman responded for the dismissal of Ponsford by hooking Clark for six thus sending up 51 of the innings in 47 minutes. With the total at 73 Bradman was 32 and McCabe 5.

CENTURY HOISTED.

Bradman twice cracked Allen to the boundary, but batting was generally steady. McCabe at 15 was dropped by Sutcliffe at the second slip off Allen. McMurray was magnificently fielding at mid-off and was repeatedly applauded was sent up in 82 minutes.

BATSMEN IN MASTERY.

The attack without Bowes lacked the sting and the batsmen were in complete mastery. The second spell of leg theory bowling by Clark was ineffective. McCabe taking the shine off the ball by successively swiping it to the leg boundary. Bradman completed his 50 in one hour and the century of the partnership was reached in 75 minutes. Bradman then scored 11 off Clark in one over and McCabe, sweeping Verity to the boundary, passed his own 50 when he had been bating 85 minutes. The third wicket partnership has yielded 144 runs in 90 minutes at the close of play. Attendance to-day was the largest for the match and was officially estimated at 30,000.

ENGLAND—(1st Innings.)

Sutcliffe c Oldfield, b Grimmett	38
Walters c Kippax b O'Reilly	64
Woolley c McCabe, b O'Reilly	4
Hammond, c Oldfield, b Ebeling	15
Wyatt b Grimmett	17
Leyland b Grimmett	110
Ames (retired hurt)	33
Allen b Ebeling	19
Verity b Ebeling	11
Clark (not out)	2
Extras	3
Total	321

Bowes is absent owing to illness and Ames is not resuming. Hence England's first innings terminated at 321.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ebeling	21	4	74	3
McCabe	6	1	21	0
Grimmett	49	3	13	103	3
O'Reilly	37	10	93	2
Chipperfield	4	0	22	0

AUSTRALIA—(2nd Innings.)

Ponsford c Hammond b Clark	22
Brown c Allen b Clark	1
Bradman (not out)	76
McCabe (not out)	60
Extras	27
Total (for 2 wkts.)	186

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES IN U. S.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The powder-dry condition of trees and vegetation is encouraging disastrous forest-fires which have broken out the many parts of the country and devastated 20,000 acres of pines at Boise in Idaho. The fire is spreading rapidly despite prodigious efforts of 850 fire-fighters. Fears are felt for safety of 60 men trapped for 14 hours when fighting the fire in the Plumas National Forest California.—Reuter.

Mr. Hiraman Ambedkar, Member of the Thana Municipality and an earnest social reformers, whose death took place recently at Thana.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN TALKS

'Il Duce' & Dr. Schuschnigg Discuss Closer Ties Of Two Countries

FLORENCE, August 21.

A triumphal welcome was accorded to Sgr. Mussolini and Dr. Schuschnigg. The former motored from the mountains where he was attending the army manoeuvres. The platform was lined with Black Shirts and Girl Guides, boys in black fezes with bayonets fixed on dummy rifles, frantically cheered, firstly, the arrival of the Duce, then Dr. Schuschnigg, a pale and nervous looking figure in grey suit and green hat. The band struck up the Austrian anthem as the two shook hands and drove off to Villa Marinin on the outskirts of Florence where they will discuss the assurance of Austrian Independence and also possibly Italian financial assistance to Austria.—Reuter.

"ITALY WILL MAINTAIN AUSTRIA'S INDEPENDENCE"

FLORENCE, August 21.

Independence of Austria and the determination of the respective Governments to maintain it were reaffirmed at a meeting at the sixteenth century villa, Marinus, between Sgr. Mussolini and Dr. Schuschnigg.

An Official Communique announces that the effective community of aims and methods will be established in the political, economic and cultural spheres including the agreement on the maintenance of the integrity of Austria and its complete internal autonomy.

The two statesmen were agreed on the utility of the Rome Protocol of March 17 last, and decided to continue the policy of developing collaboration in the economic field. Steps will be taken to strengthen the cultural relations including an increased exchange of professors, students and tourists.

The Communique suggests that the eventual inclusion of Czechoslovakia in the Rome agreement will be sought.

It says that the restoration of Hapsburgs was not discussed as this is not the present contingency. There was also no talk of a loan to Austria. Sgr. Mussolini has now returned to the army manoeuvres. Dr. Schuschnigg is visiting Nice before returning to Austria. It is rumoured that he may meet the representative of the French Government but the rumour is unconfirmed.—Reuter.

COUNTER MOVE AGAINST STRIKE

Roosevelt's Loan Project To Help Cotton Farmers

WASHINGTON, August 21.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration intend to submit to the Roosevelt project to make loans to the cotton farmers about the present market price level of 13 cents per pound.

The final decision rests with President Roosevelt. The supporters of the scheme believe that it will have results similar to the last year when loans at 10 cents per pound pegged the American price of cotton at that figure.

The scheme will help cotton growers who may be badly hit by the threatened textile strike.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONALISATION OF SILVER

All Silver Obtained By U. S. Govt.

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, August 21.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that the silver transferred in the United States under the nationalisation hitherto totalled 33,465,091 fine ounces. This announcement was made at the Press Conference at which he explained that the figure showed that all the silver had been obtained except that under the Silver Purchase Act and purchases newly mined.

CHINESE SILVER FOR LONDON

SHANGHAI, August 21.

The week-end silver shipments, mostly to London, totalled 50 million Chinese dollars.—Reuter's Special.

LOOTING ALLEGED IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, Aug. 21.

Eucouraged by the recent rioting in Constantine, armed and masked bands of Arabs are terrorising the country-side in true highwayman fashion and looted arms, waylaid travellers and taken all their belongings.

The latest outrage occurred at Tocqueville 60 miles from Constantine on which a band of armed robbers swopped down, plundered the houses, robbed persons in the streets, and decamed into the mountains with the booty.—Reuters.

GERMANY'S NEXT PLEBISCITE

BERLIN, August 20.

"The next plebiscite for which Germany is waiting is the Saar," declared Herr Hitler replying to the congratulations of 2,000 inhabitants of the Saar.

Hitler added: "Germany is convinced that next January's elections will end your sufferings, and the happiest hour of my life will come when I am able for the first time to set foot in the Saar."—Reuter.

SURPRISE IN STORE FOR ELECTORS

BERLIN, August 20.

The sentence in Hitler's thanks proclamation declaring, "This very night the decisions taken, carry out the conversion of the last German to Nazi-ism which will proceed with Nazi speed and thoroughness," has set the country speculating what surprise is in store, but the secret is known only to Hitler and possibly a few of his closest collaborators.—Reuter.

LADY STUDENT SET FREE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Miss Renukona Dutt, a medical student who was arrested on suspicion of alleged connection with the find of certain arms and ammunitions in a house in Muchipara was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Radha Kanta Pal and two other youths, who were also arrested in connection with the alleged find of explosives were discharged.

Radha Kanta Pal was immediately re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press

RAILWAY OPERATING RATIO

(Continued from page 6.)

has, at the same time, been drawn to the favourable comparison of the operating ratio of Indian Railways with those of some foreign railways.

Important Omission.

I regard this statement as highly important as it was made before the Council of State at the time of presenting the budget and must have creatd a doubt in the minds of the Hon. Members as to whether the higher or the lower figure for the Indian Railways was to be compared with the figures for the foreign railways. It is surprising that with the modern means of communication—at their disposal—wireless and cablegram—it was not possible for the Railway authorities so ascertain from Britain at least whether the operating ratio of 85½ per cent. included appropriation for depreciation. I am not prepared to draw conclusions but I do think that when a responsible officer of Government makes an important statement before an august body like the Council of State, he should say nothing which may give cause for suspicion.

In the financial and operating results of British Railways, it has not been clearly stated whether the operating ratio of 85½ per cent. was calculated after making allowance for depreciation. There is, however, every reason to believe that it is so. The gross receipts for the four amalgamated British Railways are shown to be £164,966,188 for 1932. The total expenditure for the same year is shown to be £141,077,543. The difference between these, namely, £23,888,645 is shown as net receipts. The total net income is shown to be £23,425,587. The difference between the last two figures is due to the fact that these Railways have an interest in some joint lines. Since the difference between the gross income and the expenditure is shown as the net income, the expenditure, evidently includes depreciation. The ratio of the expenditure and the gross income given above is, of course, 85½ per cent. as stated by the Chief Commissioner. This figure should, in the absence of a proof to the contrary, be compared with 73.4 per cent. and not 57.3 per cent. for Indian Railways.

Points For Comparison.

A comparison of the operating ratios, in my humble, opinion, is no criterian by which the relative merits of the managements compared may be judged. It can be so when the basis of comparison is the same for the railways compared. Can it be said that the conveniences and facilities provided, for both goods and passenger traffic, by the Indian Railways are the same, or nearly so, as those provided by, say, the four amalgamated British Railways?

The space at my disposal does not permit me to draw a detailed comparison between the British and Indian Railways. Those interested will find a comprehensive treatment in my book on 'Indian Railway Crisis.' I will here touch a few broad points only.

Let us first consider the conveniences and facilities provided by Indian Railways for their passengers. The conditions under which IIIrd class passengers travel in India is notoriously uncongenial. If the opinion of an expert authority is needed in support of this statemenat I will quote the Acworth committee. Referring to the IIIrd class passengers the Committee wrote:

"Their grievances are of long standing and have often been recognised. . . even with the insufficient means of transport available more might *easily* be done for the passengers' comfort; it might, for instance, be necessary in exceptional circumstances for passengers to travel in trucks *but the trucks could at least be cleaned beforehand.* (Italics are mine.)

The Committee further wrote:

"As voiced before us the complaints of third class passengers still continue under the following heads:—

(a) Overcrowding, to the extent at times of double or even more than double the approved carrying capacity.

(b) Inaccessibility and insanitary condition of W.C.'s in third class carriages for long distance journeys.

(c) Dirty condition of third class carriages,

(d) Inadequate water supply on station platforms,

(e) Inadequate food supply arrangements,

(f) Inadequate waiting sheds or waiting rooms,

(g) Insufficient booking office

(h) Uncivil treatment by railway staff."

The Committee go on to: describe their own experience. They say:

"Members of the Committee have seen with their own eyes—passengers by regular trains perched in the luggage racks and in suburban services hanging on outside or squatting on the steps of the coaches."

Will the Chief Commissioner be good enough to tell the Council of State and, through it the public at large whether passengers in England suffer from any of the hardships mentioned by the Acworth Committee?

It may be said that since this Committee reported improvements have been effected. I cannot, of course, quote the opinion of any expert committee, expresesd within the last few years, as none reported on the subject. Anyone who has travelled—not in a saloon but by train service—should know that third class passengers travel in great discomfort even at present. If Indian Railways were to provide proper accommodation and the same facilities as are provided by British Railwalys their working expenses would go up and so would the operating ratio.

Points Of Difference.

In comparing Indian Railways with British or other foreign railways, it must be remembered that Indian Railways have enjoyed a virtual monopoly, whereas the foreign railways compared have to face a terrific competition with motor buses. The severity of this competition will be realised when it is known that in Britain there are about 350,000 lorries and over 100,000 miles of principal highways (class I and II and "scheduled" road) in excellent condition. Besides road transport, British and other foreign railways have to face competition with water ways and airways. In India, on the other hand, the three alternative means of transport are negligible.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration in drawing a fair comparison, is the standard of wages. It is a complicated task to compare these with any definiteness. Besides, I have neither the detailed figures nor the space at my disposal to make an exact comparison. It will, however, be admitted that the standard of wages on British Railways—even after making allowance for the difference in the purchasing power of money in the two countries—is much higher than that on our own.

Besides these, British Railways suffer from certain disabilities which increase their expenditure. The chief among them are the following:

1. They are required to maintain roads on bridges and approaches thereto. The total mileage of the roads so maintained by them—at a cost of about £125,000—in 1929 was approximately 765 towards which no contribution is made by the Road Fund.

2. They had to pay Passenger Duty which amounted to about £400,000 a year. The Finance Act, 1929, relieved them of this.

3. They have to pay rates in each local area based upon the Companies' earnings.

4. British Railways have been subject to severe legislative control and restrictions. This will be evident when it is known that during the last 100 years there have been about 200 public Acts dealing with the regulation of railways. These naturally mean additional expenditure for the Railways.

So far as I am aware, Indian Railways do not suffer from any of the disadvantages mentioned above. If it is otherwise I should gladly modify my conclusions to that extent.

It may also be pointed out that British Railways worked under great pressure, and were subjected to rough handling during the Great War. Although Government paid them a certain sum of money by way of compensation, time also is needed in rebuilding a system which was evolved by decades of effort and experience and, all but destroyed during the War.

British Railways have been pioneers in steam locomotion, and although they were not given the same facilities by the Government of England, as Indian and many other foreign railways received from the Governments of their countries, they still occupy a position of pre-eminence among the railways of the world. They are incomparably superior to our own. If it is otherwise our popular Chief Commissioner may be good enough to enlighten the Council of State and the public on the comparative merit of Indian Railways.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MYSORE ENGINEER

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Knighthood has been awarded to C. T. Mullings on the occasion the opening of the Cauvery-Mettur Dam—Reuter's Special.

States' People's Grievances

PARTY IN CONGRESS TO VOICE THEM

Readers' Views

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The people of India, whether residing in Indian States or in areas recognised of late as British India, have essentially the same problems to consider. It is exactly in this spirit that the great national resolve of the 26th January 1930, and the fundamental rights resolution of the Karachi Congress are understood by the States people and their representatives in the Congress, with no doubt certain reservations that accrue from their slightly different historical and the consequent political position. But the distinction is more of a quantitative nature rather than of the purely qualitative.

It is, therefore, proposed that a "Congress States' People's Party" be organised within the Congress to voice the States' People's sentiments and organise opinion on them.

Most of the prominent workers of Central India and Rajputana States have been consulted and the proposal has met with their approval. Mahatmaji himself has also been consulted and at Ajmer he expressed that he had no objection to the formation of such a party.

The proposal is put forward for the consideration of all Congress workers interested in the States' People's cause and it is hoped that their view on the same will find early expression in the press.—Yours, etc.,

T. S. GOKHALE.
Indore, C.I.

On Meat-eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I really must protest!

A number of my meat-eating friends and my humble (and meat-eating) self are just now suffering from the most acutest (you see, the eating of mutton and those other delicious things which fall under the sphere of "meat" fills us meat-eaters with a strength, energy, vigour and fire that enables us to use double superlatives with a courage, confidence and dash to which others are perfect strangers, and to rush in where vegetarians fear to tread) form of dyspepsia, for which, we cannot help feeling, you are, albeit indirectly, to blame. For had you not published letters which described at length the advantages of meat-eating and the ecstatic happiness that accrues therefrom, we would not have been tempted to rush to the nearest restaurant and gorge ourselves with sheep's flesh, and goats' flesh and cow's flesh (yea yea, sir, we so forget ourselves as to be irreverent enough to eat cows' flesh despite being Hindus, and thus incur the ire of that redoubtable gentleman, Bhai Parmanand!)—and gorged ourselves—'and' gorged ourselves—till we could gorge ourselves no longer and we felt a sensation which reminded us of a saying running something like, "More things are wrought by meat-eating than this stomach dreams of."

Now whether that piece of poetry—or what is passed off as poetry—is correct or otherwise, I shall leave wiser and older heads than mine to determine. For being more interested in the wet subject of meat-eating than in the dry subject of literature, I cannot be expected to say anything more about poetry than that it is something which is written mostly by meat-eaters and appreciated and studied mostly by vegetarians.

But my dear Editor (as the meat-eating Sherlock Holmes would say), I shall beat about the bush no longer, but with the sincerity and straightforwardness of Meat-eaters, come straight to the question which inspired me to indite this epistle to your (meat-eating or vegetarian?) self. The fact is, having lost all our money on eating meat, to which we were driven—ay, Sir, driven—by your (or your correspondents', which comes to the same, when all is eaten and drunk) articles on meat-eating, we demand, with a bluntness and fortitude only Meat-eaters are capable of, that you herewith send us the money we spent (which comes to Rs. 1,475-15-11) on meat-eating, plus Rs. 2,333-15-11, doctors' fees; failing wherein, we warn you, we shall deem it necessary and right to take legal action against you.

We trust, however, that you will not give us cause to fly to this last recourse, for if you are a meat-eater you will have the sportsmanship to pay us the said amount, and if you are a vegetarian you will have the cowardliness to do the same.

At any rate, we are on safe ground.—Yours, etc.,

B. U. RAO.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

On second thoughts we have decided that we should be satisfied if you will send us, in lieu of the money, a hundred tons of good, fresh mutton and another hundred of beef—the latter, of course, with profound and profuse apologies to our non-meat-eating and non-beef-eating friends, the Sanatanists!)

B. U. R.

Indore Malwa Mills

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the award of the Prime Minister, Holkar State, has been published, attempts are being made in certain quarters to defeat the purpose of the award. Distorted reports about the representatives of the creditors who had gone to Indore, having returned to Bombay dissatisfied with the Award have appeared in a vernacular paper which further insinuates that there would be called a meeting of the depositors to consider the issues raised by the award. So far as our information goes, we have no hesitation in saying that the creditors—representatives who were deputed to go to Indore by the general body of depositors here expressed themselves in perfect agreement with the award. They could, however, not say that of the depositors whom they represented as they had no legal status to do so. And as was amply proved by Mr. Shantilal Shah, their attorney, who had also accompanied them to Indore to watch and help in the proceedings of the meeting with the Prime Minister, the assurance that the award would be binding upon the general body of depositors could not for the above reason be forthcoming from their representatives present in Indore. But to say that the representatives of the depositors came away disappointed is amazing. We wonder how the above misleading report first originated. It does not, however, serve any purpose here to guess as to the origin of such unauthorised reports; but the fact remains that the saner sections among the depositors have to beware of such misleading reports. They have to have full faith in their representatives and their attorney in consultation with whom the former brought themselves to agree to the award of the Prime Minister.

The awrd itself, as can be judged from the published summary of it in the press, cannot but be attractive to the creditors when the terms of payment of the cash amount to the creditors, the rate of interest on first debentures (as amended by the Prime Minister) and the rate of interest on the second debentures; and the share in the recoveries to be made from the ex-agents etc. are taken into consideration. The financial position of Mr. Govindram Seksaria should, in the eyes of the depositors, constitute an asset in itself. The scheme as amended in the Award is there and may be profitably studied by depositors themselves. That the scheme of the award bears the support of their own spokesmen should be a compelling argument in favour of the award, to say nothing of its intrinsic merits. The general body of depositors should not, therefore, suffer their own interests to be jeopardised by a handful of persons who may not for reasons best known to themselves, find themselves in agreement with the award. Even in the light of self-interest the best and the safest course for the depositors to follow would be to abide by the award which does not come to them in the nature of an infliction, but which is the result of close and frank deliberations between their own representatives and the financiers in the presence of the highest official of the Holkar State.

It is likely that a meeting of the depositors would be called at no distant date to consider the award and register their approval of and support thereto. It is equally possible that a few malcontents will try to draw a red herring across the trail and thus obscure the real issues at stake. But the depositors' sense of self-respect and self-interest would not fail them at such a meeting but guide them along the only way which it is in their own interest to tread. Meanwhile we may take it for granted that it will not be long before the question of the managing agency of the mills and along with it the more serious question of the settlement of the claims of the creditors is settled to the advanage of all the parties concerned.—Yours, etc.

"ONE INTERESTED."
Bombay August, 21.

A Defiant President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great surprise the statement issued by Mr. T. R. Naravne, the President of the "G" Ward D.C.C. which appeared in the Sunday's issue of the "Chronicle." The statement is nothing short of open and deliberate defiance of the Congress constitution, as the khaddar clause is a part of the Congress constitution. And that the President of a Ward Committee should advise the Congress voters to defy the khaddar clause, the disciplinary pledge of the A.I.C.C. is very regretable. This act of the "G" Ward President should be taken into serious consideration by the B.P.C.C. because the tolerance of such acts will encourage other elements in the Congress to defy the disciplinary rules of the Congress. At the same time, it will be interesting to know under what right or rule the worthy president of Dadar Ward has taken this action?—Yours, etc.

M. S. RAJADHGAR.

Reckless Cycling

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This morning at about 6-15 five cyclists were going at top-speed towards Santa Cruz. I was coming from the opposite side. Just after Vile Parle, near the Juhu aerodrome entrance, one of them fell on a passerby. The victim was also going towards Santa Cruz. And as such, the cyclists were clearly seeing the victim from a distance of over a furlong, and they could have very easily avoided the accident had even one of them taken the trouble of using the bell. But none of them did it. As I was coming from the opposite direction, I could distinctly see that the cyclists wanted to 'practice' without using the bell, at the cost of pedestrians, The one, who was at fault, at once began to abuse the ictim 'Damn, bloody swine, you ignorant suburban people, not knowing how to walk.' I was surprised at his atttitude. Instead of begging pardon of the victim, he began to abuse him. At first I thought he might have been drunk over night. But later on I found that it was not so, and when they began talking in Gujarati, I found that they were all Parsis. Their only excuse for not using the bell was that they were practising. I stopped him before he could ride away. He told me with pride that his cycle had no bell at all, and it was not necessary for him to have a bell because he was practising.

I was amused at this funny way of practising. One can see hundreds of labourers carrying vegetable baskets on their heads from Vile Parle to the Khar and Andheri markets, and such practising cyclists, who do not believe in using the bell, even when it is absolutely necessary to use it, and who still wish to practise at top-speed, are a positive nuisance to labourers as also to several ladies, gentlemen and children who go out for early morning walking or running exercise.

If this comes to the notice of the friends who were responsible for the accident, they should make it a point to be more careful in the future. The traffic police are not on duty at such early hours of the day, but when they are they should make sure that each cycle has a bell and that the rider makes use of it whenever necessary.—Yours, etc.

BHAGVANDAS ADHVARYU.
Vile Parle, Aug. 20-8-34.

Children's Hospital For Madras

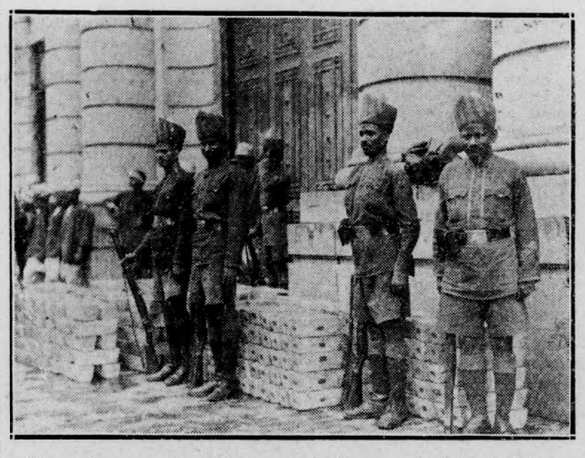
MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was a very important event in the history of Madras which merited ccmmemoration by the erection of a permanent memorial and no more fitting memorial could have been found than a children's hospital, said Sir George Stanley, Governor, laying the foundation stone of the Prince of Wales Children's Hospital at Triplicane this evening.

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley was received by Sir Mahomed Usman, Chairman of the Hospital Fund, Committee, who gave the history of the scheme, saying that the institution would serve as a centre for the treatment of Children's diseases.

The Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley left by a special train for Mettur "en route" to Ooty.—A.P.

Flight Of Indian Silver



Now that much of the gold "reserve" in India is exported, more and more silver is being sent out of the country. Armed police guarding silver bars before their export to England.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6).

method of representation of important minorities....."

An effective and authoritative Constituent Assembly, as Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out, is obviously not possible under the present regime. But a very educative and useful 'rehearsal' as preparation for the 'actuality' to come later on, does seem possible; it would not have power to bring into operation the Constitution it might decide on, but it would have great power to fill the mind of the whole Indian people with the ideal of that Constitution and with the strong wish to realise it—and such a definitely shaped ideal vitalised by the wish and will of three hundred millions, realises itself, materialises itself, comes to birth by its own inherent life-momentum.

Educate Electors

For such a preliminary rehearsal too, in order to make it a real and effective rehearsal of what is to come, very much preliminary education of the electors is absolutely indispensable, as to "How and Whom to Choose?" Without such preparatory education of public opinion, in the crucially important item of 'political' life, election of representatives will be disastrous, in many ways. The reaction upon the Congress organisation is likely to break it to pieces. The reports that are perpetually appearing in the papers, of disputes within the town, district, and provincial Committees testify to the fact that personal feelings and excitements are high, and knowledge and appreciation of the impersonal qualifications needed in the 'electee' (the person who should be elected) and of the kind of laws, promotive of the "right type of Socialism, which he should help to promulgate, are very low.

It must not be forgotten that the Congress, as yet, includes within its ranks, persons of all creeds, all races inhabiting India, all occupations (except direct Government service), all degrees of wealth and poverty, and all sorts of views (mostly very vague and unprecise) on the subject of the ideal econimic structure of Society. It includes landholders, capitalists, lawyers, doctors, peasants, proletarians, mill-workers, mill-owners, shop-keepers, teachers, professors, journalists, believers in very different forms of Socialism, modified Capitalism, even Fascism of sorts.

Jesus said: "I bring not peace but a sword"; and he also said: "I come not to destroy but to fulfil." The Congress would be making a great mistake, would not be worth its salt, if it does not make the very best possible endeavour in its power, "to fulfil" by bringing peace, between the just requirements of all sections, after the sword of battling extremist views has destroyed all their unjust requirements, to bring about reconciliation of all the different interests, in due proportion, and so far as right, by arranging a preliminary National Conference or A. P. Conference (preliminary to the holding of the 'rehearsal' of a Constitutient Assembly)—to settle the best and most suitable form of Socialism, first of all. After that would come the intensive and extensive education of the general public in the principles of this agreed Socialism. Then would safely, rightly, effectively follow election (without reference to or help from the existing Government) for the 'rehearsal' of the Constituent Assembly, which, in these circumstances, would, by its own weightiness, make itself 'real' and 'authoritative' and recognisable by all the world.

In case, unfortunately, no such general agreement is arrived at as to the nature of the Socialism India needs, then, of course, the view that makes itself acceptable to the largest majority must prevail, whether the consequence be "a sword, to destroy" or "peace, to fulfil."

(To Be Continued.)

GRANT TO UNIVERSITY INADEQUATE

(Continued from page 16).

entirely its own affair, as it is purely and simply an entrance examination to University courses of study. But from the public point of view, in the absence of any special examination to mark the close of the career of a boy or a girl in a secondary school, the Matriculation examination is, to all intents and purposes, regarded by parents, teachers and employers, not only as the entrance to the University but as a test of fitness for clerical employment in Government or private service. The Matriculation examination cannot and should not be anything more than a test for entrance to the University, the standards and requirements of which must be determined solely with reference to the needs of the University. It is high time, therefore, that some method were devised to prevent students who have neither the means nor the intention to enter the University from attempting to pass this examination when by their aptitude and their ability they are not at all fitted to pass a test which is pre-eminently meant for students who propose to embark on a University education. The result of the present unfortunate situation is that the Matriculation examination is acting as a stranglehold both on secondary and on University education. The examiners at the Matriculation examination cannot forget the fact that a large number of students look upon the examination as a providing a passport of fitness for clerical service, with the result that there is always a tendency to err on the side of leniency in assessing the performance of candidates at that examination. I realise that the problem is not easy of solution, nor shall I make an attempt to offer a solution myself.

I feel sure that if Government and the University apply their minds to the solution of the problem it will be possible to find a way out of the present anomalous position, so that the Matriculation examination falls into its proper place as only a stepping stone towards University education, and the secondary schools are given ample freedom to lay down courses of instruction which can also provide training for young men and women whose sole object is to find ready and useful employment in industry, commerce or public service at the close of their school carrer.

IDEAL OF UNIVERSITY.

A University, as I conceive it is mainly a seat of culture, and it should provide its students with all those opportunities which will enable them to achieve an all-round development of character, intellect and physique. I place character in the forefront because it is the pivot of success, whether in the intellectual or in the material world. Although I have mentioned physique last, I do not consider it the least important, I need not lay any emphasis on intellect, as, perhaps, too much emphasis is already being laid on it in our Indian Universities.

I am glad that our University has already taken up the problem of introducing compulsory physical training for its students, but no scheme which the University can evolve can succeed without the active and willing co-operation of the principals of offiliated colleges, and I take this opportunity of making an earnest appeal to all the principals to co-operate with the University in making organised physical training a part of the necessary training of every student.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

There is at present a general tendency, whether in private or in public life, to attach greater importance to the assertion of one's rights than to the performance of one's duties. Every one wants to dictate or lead, and no one is prepared to obey or follow. This tendency is responsible for the serious lack of disciplone of which we see so many unfortunate instances marring the harmony of well ordered life in families and in institutions, political, social and religious. You should always remember that if you take care of your duties, the rights will take care of themselves. No nation can make real progress without discipline, and one of the main objects of University education is to teach the importance of discipline. Self-control and a balanced mind are the two strong arms of discipline. In whatever you do, let there be constantly before your mind the idea that you are the inheritors of great traditions—the traditions of the University at whose fountain you have drunk deep of the wisdom of the past and the knowledge of the present, and which has nursed you with the affection of a bounteous mother—and the traditions of this great land with its ancient culture, which has survived the clash of arms, the invasion of conquerors and the ravages of time, because it has always stood for that great principle "live and let live."

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

The following candidates were awarded medals and prizes:

Chancellor's Medal to Mr. V. L. Gurjar for highest marks in mathematics in M.A.

Prince of Wales Gold Medal to Mr. Sarosh Behramghor Anklesaria for highest marks in midwifery in M.D.

Kashinath Trimbak Gold Medal to Mr. N. S. Pardasani for highest marks in history M.A.

James Berkley Gold Medal to Mr. M. G. Dixit for highest marks in B. E. Civil.

Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal to Mr. Theophilus Aguiar for highest marks in Roman Law and Jurisprudence in first L.L.B.

MR. REGINALD ARMOUR DISCUSSES ..

New Talkie Invention

AUDIENCE WILL FEEL LOCATION ATMOSPHERE

The Managing Director of the R. K. O. Radio Pictures Mr. Reginald) Armour, who is now in Bombay and is leaving by "Conte Verde" to-morrow, interviewed by our dramatic critic, described his activities and discussed the new talkie invention launched by the Radio Pictures. He said:

"I am now on my way to London, Paris and New York in connection with Radio Pictures' next year's productions for India but on the very eve of my departure I have received the information that my company is even planning to put on the market probably the first "smelly" that was made.

The readers of your paper must have read about the new invention by which one could even smell the surroundings portrayed in the picture but then the point was raised that suppose the picture showed a scene of the slums it would be most discomforting to "smell" the slums: My company therefore has invented that only what will be pleasing to the audience be given the "smell" angle. We will 'create' an atmosphere and the scenes in the picture will be such as will make the audience 'feel' that they 'are' in the particular location shown on the screen.

FIRST NEW THEME.

The first of our productions containing the "smelly" angle will be Down to their last Yacht, a musical comedy skit starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers made by Lou Brock who gave you flying Down to Rio. In Down To Their Yacht there is a scene in which the waving palm trees play a silent symphony—the first silent symphony or record—on the south sea island beach upon which the yacht is wrecked. This new idea is an atmospheric one and the audience will not continue to believe what they see but their nose will know: In other words, patrons gazing upon a wide expanse of ocean will be enabled to 'smell' the ocean. And the same idea will apply to tropical settings, flower gardens, boudoire and so on. This may sound a bit fantastic to the average reader but knowing that Radio Pictures have startled the world's imagination with such pictures as King Kong and Flying Down To Rio during the past year the world will know that Radio Pictures will continue to give something different and novel.

HISTORIC ROMANCE.

My company has definite plans laid for such great pictures as Last Days Of Pompeii by Lord Lytton, She by Sir Rider Haggard and the Three Musketeers by Alexander Dumas. All the three pictures will be in technicolor entitled La Cucaracha. Speaking of technicolor I cannot help referring to the sensational developments in color film production promised by my company for next year. A new perfected process, devised by Technicolor, and which my company will employ will completely eliminate all faults in color production, particularly the halo or blur which was the chief objection to former color films, due to its effect upon the eyes of patrons. The new process utilizes every color in the spectrum as against the limited shades employed in the past. Radio Pictures' made a test when making La Cucaracha which fulfils every promise of the Technicolor company, is amazingly natural and "easier on the eyes" than the ordinary black and white releases.

GALSWORTHY SAGA.

I can give you in brief particulars of this new color process. It utilises three rolls of film, photographed simultaneously, as against two films formerly employed. By this tri-process, three prime colors, red, yellow and blue, are photographically blended into thousands of varying shades. Tones of all colors in the spectrum are obtained, and the subject photographed is reected entirely in natural color.

In addition to the pictures mentioned India will receive George Bernard Shaw's the Devil's Disciple, Sir James Barrie's the Little Minister, John Galsworthy's the Borsyte Saga, Edgecumb Pinchon's El Dorado, Frank Buck's Jungle, L. M. Montgomery's Anne of Green Gables, Gene Stratton Forter's Freckles and Laddie. Also big musical pictures like Roberta, the Gay Divorce Radio City Revels, Ho! to Shanghai, the world by the tail and others on an even more ambitious scale than "Flying Down to Rio."

Speaking about the Indian film industry he said he observed with keen interest its remarkable progress and suggested that with increased technical efficiency and greater movement and action in the composition of the film plays the Indian Studios had every chance to make their mark.

FATAL AFFRAY AT MALAD

Sequel To Words Exchanged At Toddy Booth

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 21.

Before Mr. M. A. Bnave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury the trial opened to-day of Atmaram Bala (24), Mahadu Ganpat (23) Ramchandra Bala (20) and Shankar Dagadu, four Hindus, on a charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, of Raoji Kedari at Malad on the night of March 17 last. Raoji died four days later at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The prosecution story is that Shaikh Gafur Shaikh Ibrahim owed since a year annas twelve for milk supplied to him by the first accused.

A day prior to the incident, when the complainant and the first accused met at the toddy booth, the latter demanded of the former his dues.

When the debtor promised to pay it three days later, the creditor remarked how he could afford to take toddy and not pay him.

The following day, while Gaffur was taking food in the evening, the first accused rushed into his room and dragged him out. At that time the other three accused came armed with sticks. Half of the torn shirt remained in the hands of the first accused, while Gaffur set himself free and ran towards the kabrastan. Raoji Kedari and several others, who intervened, were also assaulted by the accused.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Raoji's head was smashed, and right arm and leg were fractured. He was removed in a n unconscious condition to Andheri dispensary and thence to K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries on March 21.

Mr. S. S. Kazi assistant public prosecutor, appears for the Crown while the accused are undefended.

A Poona correspondent wires: Sir C V Raman, Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore visited the Lord Reay Indusrtial Museum, Poona, where he was received by Mr. B B Walvekar, President of the Poona City Municipality. Sir C V Raman evinced very keen interest in the various exhibits.—A.P.

PRESS AND THE LAW OF LIBEL

Plea For Reforming Law In Such A Way As To Bring Damages Awarded In Relation With Damage Sustained

It is not often that a Lord of Appeal delivers a general warning to the juries who hear cases in the Court of First Instance, and when a judge in the Appeal Court in England thinks it necessary or justifiable to embody such a warning in his judgment the public may safely assume that his words are not lightly spoken, writes Mr. Eric Gibb on "Libel Gold Diggers."

In a recent judgment Lord Justice Maugham was dealing with an appeal relating to an award of £5,000 damages or libel and he included in his judgment this remarkable statement:

"The verdict for £5.000 damages was obviously one which could not be described as fair and reasonable compensation for the damage which the plaintiff had suffered, for it was plain that the real damage was of a trifling character. It was clear that the verdict for £5,000 could only be justified on the view that the jury were exercising what was generally described as a right to give vindictive or punitive damages.

"It would be an ill day for the public and the Courts if a libel action came to be looked on in the light of a gold-digging operation. It had recently become the practice of juries to return verdicts for sums many times as great as those which a few years ago used to be given in the Courts."

If you are in the habit of reading the law reports you will not need to be told that the Lord Justice is not overstating the truth, and if you make your living out of writing or publishing books and newspapers or try to make your living by insuring newspaper and publishers against the risks of libel you will devoutly hope that his words have not fallen on stony ground.

SEVERE ATTITUDE

For it is a plain fact that within the last few years the Courts have been taking an extraordinaryily severe attitude on libel, treating as gross defamation things that our fathers would have considered trivial comment and awarding damages that in 1900 would have made a plaintiff's mouth water.

Reputations in the view of the Courts to-day are at once infinitely more delicate and infinitely more valuable than they were half a century ago, and offence is now found to lurk in paragraphs that the most cautious editor might pass without

Thomas, on hunting. It was an amusing effort. Nobody's name was mentioned and on the surface nobody's reputation was called in question.

Out of every ten thousand readers nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine must have looked on it as a piece of harmless and impersonal comedy, but the ten thousandth reader was a gentleman who said that it was directed at him and held him up to ridicule. His reputation, so he declared, was damaged and his position impaired. He issued his writ, and the newspaper on legal advice paid him substantial damages rather than run the hazard of fighting the case before a jury.

Another gentleman who was described as wearing plus fours in circumstances which seemed to call for a lounge suit claimed that the statement was defamatory and libellous, and another got damages from a paper which in a picturesque article described a house as looking as though it were haunted. These are cases chosen at random from dozens of the same kind.

It may be said that this kind of thing is pin-pricking and that even if it is irritating to the Press no public interest is involved and that anyhow newspapers ought to be careful and a stringent law of libel to make them and keep them careful is a very desirable protection for the public.

Well, no sensible person would ask for an irresponsible Press free to attack where and how it likes without regard to facts; but if the Press in supplying news and shaping opinion is doing a public service the balance should be held fairly and the measure of caution demanded from it should be a reasonable, not a fantastic, measure.

MENACE TO PRESS

If the words 'libel' and 'defamation' are to be strained to a point at which proprietors, editors, printers publishers and newsagents (all of whom are equally and independently liable for what a paper contains) are almost morbidly afraid of saying or disseminating anything that anybody might reagrd as derogatory to himself, then the critical function of the Press disappears and with it half the value of a newspaper service.

The remedy seems to lie in reforming the law, which is anomalous. If you claim to be libelled you need not prove that your good name has suffered or that you are a penny worse off

in the Press leaves no doubt of this change in the mental attitude of judge and jury, but behind the cases that come into court there lie hundreds of othrs cases of which the public never hears, cases in which a settlement is arranged between plaintiff and defendant—in all of them the tone is set and the scale of damages fixed by the libel actions that are fought out in open court and by the damages that are known to have been awarded by the juries. Some of them, of course, arise from statements that are ruinously defamatory, but the majority are trivial and would never have been taken up by the plaintiff but for the severity with which the law of libel is at present administered.

TRAGEDY OF COMEDY

Some short time ago a newspaper published a comic article written in the style of Mr. F.W.

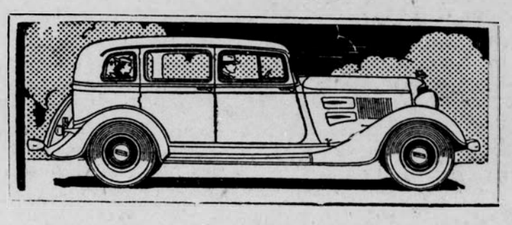
having heard a word of evidence to show that you have been damaged, to award you any sum that their generous sympathy may suggest. They take a shot and the defendant pays.

This is illogical and unreasonable and the law ought to be changed in such a way as to bring the damages awarded into relation with the damage sustained. Let the damage and the extent of the damage be proved. If necessary, let the King's Bench borrow the Chancery procedure and instead of leaving the decision on damages to the jury's whim refer that point to a Master whose duty it will be to determine the sum reasonably claimable.

In this there would be no weakening of the public's safeguard, but libel, might cease to be the nightmare that it is to-day to everyone connected with books, newspapers, printing and publishing.—"News Chronicle."

CHRYSLER

Plymouth Six



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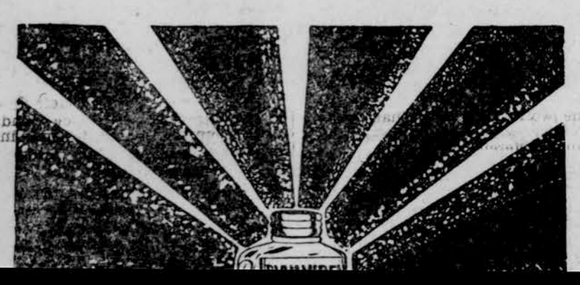

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BENGAL PROUD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Increase In Arts Colleges During Year

"So far as higher education is concerned, Bengal has no reason to be anything but proud of her record. In fact the complaint now is that the Government have done more higher education than for primary education," states an official statement on higher education in Bengal.

The statement continues:—"This is certainly no indictment of higher education in the country; only it is an evidence of the growing consciousness among the people that there is necessity for increasing the facilities for primary education and so giving education a greater democratic character than it now possesses. This consciousness itself is to a large extent the result of the spread of higher education and as such the greatest tribute to is success.

"The responsibility for higher education in Bengal rests upon the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta and the colleges affiliated to them. In Dacca there is in addition, a Board to supervise the Intermediate education in institutions affiliated to the Dacca University.

INCREASE IN COLLEGES

"The total number of arts colleges in the province in 1933 was 51 as against 49 of the previous year. Of these 45 were for men and 6 were for women. Of the candidates excluding non-collegiates, who appeared for the I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. examinations in 1931 no fewer than 58 per cent belonged to the Calcutta colleges and over 52 per cent to the eight large colleges of the city. The tendency to flock to the metropolis is gathering strength, and when we remember how difficult it is in large colleges to establish individual contacts to develop extra-academic activities and to create a spirit of solidarity, the tendency can hardly be regarded as healthy.

"Of the 45 colleges for men, 10 were maintained by Government and the rest by private associations, in many cases with grants received from Government.

"In the quinquennium ending in 1932 the total number of students, male and female, in the arts colleges declined to 19,744 per cent, a result mainly brought about by the decline in agricultural prices and the consequent reduction in the financial resources of the people. Grants to private colleges last year though reduced by 10 per cent on account of financial stringency came up to the fairly big amount of Rs. 1,99,330. The colleges in the province can be considered in three separate categories (1) the Government Colleges, (2) the aided colleges and (3) the unaided colleges.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL AID

The 10 Government colleges in the province registered last year 3,205 students. The maintenance of these colleges cost Rs. 13,36,032 to Government of which Rs. 9,16,984 was provided from provincial revenues. There were 20 in this class with 9,428 students on their rolls last year. The total cost of maintaining these aided colleges to Rs. 12,11,287 of which Rs. 2,17,805 was met from provincial revenue. There were 15 such colleges for men with 7,676 pupils last year. The cost of running these colleges was Rs. 7,77,564.

"The average cost of educating a student last year was Rs. 417 in Government colleges, Rs. 128 in aided colleges and Rs. 101 in unaided colleges. Of these amounts of Rs. 286 came from provincial revenues in the case of Government colleges and Rs. 23 in the case of aided colleges. One important feature in collegiate education of these days is that some of the colleges are making simultaneous provision for the teaching of girls. The system is working satisfactorily and there is nothing but praise for it."—United Press.

JAPAN PLANS HUGE MOTOR CAR FACTORY

Govt. To Render Technical Aid And Sales Assistance ... To Civic Enterprize ...

Authorities of the Japanese Ministries of War and Commerce & Industry are reported to be planning to erect an extensive automobile factory as a civic enterprice with Government help.

At present, autocars in Japan depend on supplies from foreign countries almost in their entirety. This status has highly discouraged Japanese authorities concerned and the plan for a big manufactory is said to be advocated in good earnest.

According to the reported scheme more than one factory will be erected, if advisable. The manufacture of cars and trucks in uniform type will be undertaken on a mass basis. Authorities are not ready to grant any subsidy to the scheme in project but the Government will undertake help to be rendered in technical matters and the sales of manufactures.

It is reported that the above plan has enlisted informal support in Government quarters.

Japanese authorities regret the practical absence of the motorcar industry in Japan, since the Soviet Union is establishing manufactories on a large scale. The existing factories alone are able to make 30,000 cars and trucks a year. Soviet activities in this line of industry are said to have urged Japanese authorities to apply measures to develop the motorcar industry in Japan.

Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference

COIMBATORE, Aug. 19.

Mr V C Vellingiri Gounder, President of the Coimbatore District Board has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Tamil Nadu Provincial (Congress) Conference Various other office-bearers have also been elected.

The various District Congress Committees have been requested to nominate Mr.C. Rajagopalachariar for the Presidentship of the Conference and it may be presumed that he would be elected with a thumping majority, if not unanimously.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA SHAHIR MANDAL

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 19.

The first gathering of the bards living in Maharashtra will be held shortly in Poona on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Maharashtra Shahir Mandal, Poona.

The object of this Mandal is to help the cause of the poor the art of the bards out of the funds that shall be availed by performing such gatherings. It is the wish of the Committee that every Maharashtrian should

The Gathering Committee will consist of:

President: N C Kelkar.
Vice-President: P K Atre.
Gen. Secretary: Captain Haribhau Bhandare.

Members will be as noted below:

Messrs. N V Gadgil, Keshavrao Jedhe; Popatial Shah; Baburao Walvekar; Dr. Lagu; Babulal Nanchand; Bapusaheb Gupte; D V Gokhale; P N Rajbhoj; Dalpatram Dave; Shet Maganbhai Patel; H V Tulpule.

Treasurer: Shet Bhogilal Jainee.

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Communication should be addressed to: Noble Hindu Lodge, Mehanpura, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

KING'S ENGLISH OR NOTHING

B. B. C. Requires Non-British Singers and Speakers To Speak Correctly

British singers and speakers heard over the B.B.C. must speak King's English, according to Captain R.H. Eckersley, a director of the corporation, or they will not be heard at all.

Captain Eckersley, who is visiting the United States to make a study of broadcast programmes, will see the studios at New York and in Chicago.

"That's right," he said, in response to a query whether performers in England must conform to a definite form of speech. "It's the King's English or nothing. We do not ask that American appearing on our programmes conform, but when they are British, they either conform or do not appear. Fortunately, I do not get them until they appear before a committee which decides whether they are in good form or not."

He expressed the opinion that British broadcasting did not lend itself to nationalism.

"It is true," he said, "that our programmes are nationalistic but only in a general way. There is no propaganda for this thing or that, as the world is generally understood."

NEW LINKS WITH INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

Exploration In Indo-Persian Borderlands Yields Fresh Relics Of Prehistoric Days

Discoveries he had made of evidences of a prehistoric civilisation on the Indo-Persian borderlands were described by Sir Aurel Stein, delivering the Huxley Memorial Lecture of the Royal Anthropological Institute at University College, London, in mail week.

The explorations were first carried out by Sir Aurel while in the Archaeological Department of the Indian Government, later in Southern Persia with the support of Harvard University and the British Museum and most recently by a journey through Fars, the ancient Persia, with the help of the British School in Iraq. Plentiful remains of the chalcolithic and later periods, Sir Aurel showed, provided links with the earliest civilisations as yet known, from Mesopotamia and Elam on the one hand and from the Indus Valley on the other.

Desolate grounds as much of this region was, its importance to the geographical and historical student, he pointed out, lay in the great ethic movements which had passed across it into India and still made their effects felt in the present-day problems of the Indian North-west Frontier and elsewhere. The raids which until recent years used to threaten the settled population of British districts along the right bank of the Indus from Wazirs and others had, no doubt, their counterpart already in prehistoric times, observed Sir Aurel, for the limited economic resources of the ground must always have fostered predatory habits among the sturdy semi-nomadic tribes occupying it.

"WITCHES' MOUND"

In his account of his archaeological work in three expeditions in the area dividing India from Persia and stretching over some 1,200 miles, Sir Aurel said that in the Zhob Valley, within the Baluchistan Province, prolonged occupation during prehistoric times was proved by a group of important mounds near Fort Sandeman. One was known as the "Witches' Mound." Plentiful pottery vessels with geometric patterns nearly painted in black over red ground were recovered both from ruined quarters and cinerary urns. Flint blades and arrow-heads, alabaster cups, and bone implements were associated here and at the other mounds with rare objects of copper or bronze.

Close relation to the culture of Mohenjodaro, the site of the earliest known Indian civilisation, was attested by terra-cotta figurines of a mother goddess, archaic in type, of humped bulls, and other objects of distinctly Indian cult. In a prehistoric mound in the Loralai Agency which rose to a height of 113 feet it was seen that burnt bricks of large size had been used for a carefully constructed drain, also in wall foundations.

In the valley of Thal, apart from a mass of painted pottery, remarkable for the fineness of body and the delicate execution of the designs, frequently polychrome, there was brought to light such a quantity of small stone implements and of materials for making them as to leave no odubt about the place having been occupied by families of stone workers, perhaps for generations.

No fewer than seventeen mounds, all marking occupation during prehistoric times, were surveyed by Sir Aurel in Kolwa, a tract of Makran. At the Kulli mound, the largest of them, trial excavations revealed the ruins of a town, with houses of solidly built stone walls and properly planned internal arrangements. Objects of house use left behind by the last dwellers, ornaments of semi-precious stones, inlaid glass bangles, etc., pointed to a comparatively advanced stage of comfort. The use of certain animal motifs in the painted pottery, such as rows of horned mountain sheep, recalled the decorative style of South-western Persia, while the cult figurines marked the influence of religious notions from the Indian side.

Sir Aurel remarked that the Aryan invaders, while imposing their rule and language upon the far more advanced indigenous population of the Indus Valley, yet very early adopted a great deal of its superior civilisation and its cult notions. In this, he said, we might recognise an early illustration of that remarkable capacity for absorbing and digesting foreign conquerors which Hinduism had shown all through the ages.—"Manchester Guardian."

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SUNDAY MORNING 10 A. M. SHOW

JOBBLESS FRIENDS KILL EACH OTHER

Jan Tazler and Jiri Staifa, two Czecho-Slovakians, were at school together. They were inseparable. After leaving school, they still remained close friends. They worked for the same firm at Pilsen. Both lost their jobs when their employers had to dismiss a large number of men. Together they hunted for work—in vain.

So they decided to die together. Each shot the other at the same moment by the roadside near Vejprty (Bohemia), and they died clasping each other's hands.

They asked, in a letter they left to be buried in the same grave.

CIVILISATION AIDS PIGS

But Has Done Little For Children, Says U. S. Professor

Civilisation has done a lot for pigs, in the opinion of Professor W.H. Hill of Oklahoma City University, but mighty little for boys.

"We have devoted time and money to improving our cattle and hogs, observing inherent characteristics and improving the breed, but during the same time, we haven't progressed one iota in improving our children," he said in a public address.

PRESIDENCY MENTAL HOSPITALS

Activities For The Year 1933

The Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona has submitted to the Government of Bombay his annual Report on Mental Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933 from which the following pones are extracted:—

The buildings are in a good state of repair. The additions, alterations and repairs to the old civil and female yards and servants' quarters at Hyderabad were complete during this yeer. Owing to financial stringency, no new major works were carried out during the year.

The water supply has been good and fairly sufficient.

POPULATION.

The total population of the Mental Hospitals during the year under review was 2,895 as compared with 2,824 in 1932. Admissions including readmissions numbered 657 males and 221 females during the year against 641 males and 241 females respectively in 1932. It is gratifying to note that the readmissions this year numbered only 25 (20 males and 5 females) as compared with 84 (50 males and 34 females). The daily average strength was 2,045.5 as compared with 2,000.2 in the previous year.

During the year under report 383 patients were discharged cured, 123 improved, 86 not improved and 53 were discharged otherwise.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

The daily average number of sick treated in hospitals was 114.3 against 85.5 in 1932. The percentage of sickness to the daily average strength was 5.5 against 4.2 in 1932. The health of the patients was generally good during the year.

There ewre 216 deaths against 186 in 1932. The ratio of deaths per cent of the daily average strength was 10.5 as compared with 9.3 in the preceding year.

The chief cause of deaths at the various Mental Hospitals during the year were Dysentery (28), Malaria (26), Digestive system (22), Nervous diseases (16), Tuberculosis (15), Pneumonia (14) and Diarrhoea (13). During the year, 409 cases were admitted to the various Mental Hospitals for observation. Of these 313 were certified and admitted into Mental Hospitals and 85 released as uncertilable.

The total number of criminal isanes confined in the Mental Hospitals during the year 1933, was 176 (167 males and 9 females) with a daily average strength of 117.4. Of the 878 cases admitted for treatment during the year, 23 were Europeans and Eurasians, 71 Indian Christians, 574 Hindus, 178 Mahomedans and 32 belonged to other castes.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF INSANES ADMITTED.

Domestic and private servants 85 including housewives furnished the largest number of admissions followed by students (40), merchants (32), farmers (28), coolies (28), clerks (25), beggars (24), mill-hands (22), labourers (18), teachers (15) and 234 other known occupations. In 111 cases, the previous occupation not be ascertained and 216 had no occupation.

CASH ACCOUNTS.

The receipts from paying patients this year amounted to Rs. 1,78,213 against Rs. 1,67,988 in 1932. The value of stores received from the manufacturing departments less cost of the raw materials was Rs. 22,964 against Rs. 21,373 in 1932. The total receipts under the two heads amounted to Rs. 2,01,177 compared with Rs. 1,89,361 in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,43,426 as compared with 7,05,064 in 1932. Deducting the receipts the net expenditure was Rs. 3,31,928 against 3,18,010.

The following table shows the cost per annum per head of the daily average strength in the several institutions during the past two years:—

Institutions	1932 Rs.	1933. Rs.
Naupada, Thana	227	212
Ratnagiri	208	213
Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda	352	376
Dharwar	165	154
Ahmedabad	225	217
Hyderabad	167	194

EMPLOYMENT AND AMUSEMENTS.

The employment of patients on such work as gardening, weaving, bidi-making, tailoring, sewing, carpentry, canework, etc., and helping in the domestic duties connected with the Mental Hospitals continues the same as in previous years. Rs. 2,883 were expended during the year for the amusements and recreation of the insanes against Rs. 2,714 in 1932.

ACCOMMODATION.

All the Mental Hospitals have been grossly overcrowded. With a view to set free some additional accommodation, Government have abrogated the reciprocal arrangements with other provinces.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

The annual Report of the Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda, for the year 1933 is also attached to the report, from which the following extracts are given:—

The year opened with 880 patients as compared with 812 the previous year. During the year there were 205 male, and 66 female admissions, a total of 288, as against a total of 379 (males 263, females 116) the previous year. Of the 288 admissions only 8 constituted readmissions—2.7 per cent of the total—a very gratifying figure as compared with the previous year—when readmissions constituted 14.2 per cent of the total admissions.

During the year under review the daily average number of patients was 870.6.

Voluntary Boarders.—These patients are admitted under Section IV of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and 17 were so admitted during the year. Of these 10 were discharged recovered. 4 as improved, and at the close of the year 3 remained.

Criminal Insanes.—At the beginning of the year the number of criminal insanes resident in the hospital was 25 (males 23, females 2). Of these 9 recovered (2 were returned to Jail, 2 transferred to Civil Side, 3 sent to stand trial and 2 discharged to the care of relatives). During the year there were 25 admissions and one death bringing the total resident at the close of the year to 41 (males 37, females 4).

Military Insanes.—There were five admissions during the year. One was discharged recovered, 2 were transferred to the United Kingdom under arrangements made by the Military Authorities, and at the close of the year 2 remained.

The percentage of cases discharged as "recovered" and "improved" to the daily average strength (870.9) were 12.8 and 7.1 respectively.

Treatment of Mental Disorders.—The medical staff remains the same as when the hospital was opened but the number of patients has been trebled. It will therefore be readily understood that the facilities for treatment cannot be considered ideal. The Superintendents of this hospital have for years been pointing out the gross inadequacy of the staff. I am in complete agrement with them. In the meantime with what staff there is, every effort is made to administer appropriate treatment and care to all patients.

Occupational Therapy.—A large number of patients are engaged in carpentry, cane-work, spinning, weaving, bidee-making, while on the average 60 male patients are daily employed in the vegetable gardens. During the year vegetable produce to the value of Rs. 8,191 was utilised from the gardens. The matron conducts sewing classes and the patients undertake all the repairs to hospital linen etc.

Sports and Amusement.—During the year the cricket team played 95 matches at home, and journeyed once to Lonavla. Thirty football matches and 45 hockey matches were played at home. During the year the K. O. S. B. concert party kindly gave two entertainments, and a Parsee Party also gave two concerts.

Should Students Enter Into Wedlock?

Moscow Professor Who Advocated Free Love Instead Of Marriage Raises Storm

A first-class little war is raging in the Moscow Institute of Horse Breeding, a technical school under the Commissariat for Agriculture, over the question of whether students should marry, cables the Moscow correspondent of the "New York Times."

The Soviet State painstakingly encourages marriage and the rearing of children, but the director of the institute, who appears to a misogynist, has been carrying on a bitter campaign against it. He directed shafts of ridicule at two student couples who had married, and he asserted they should devote their attention to more serious matters, such as the production of better horses.

In the wall newspaper of the institute he published articles attacking the "antiquated institution of marriage," advocating free love instead, advising those who had been foolish enough to marry to repair the "damage" by divorce and practically forbade further student marriages.

Groups of students, including Young Communists, debated the marriage question at meetings, some siding with the director and calling marriage stupid and worthy only of flappers, others saying the director would do well to mind his own business.

The quarrel got to the point where the Pravda to-day published a biting ironical article arraigning the director, who is a member of the Communist party. The publication of this article is a sure indication that something unpleasant is about to happen to the director.

NEW POINT IN DIVORCE LAW

Countess Russell's Petition Puzzles Court

A point of law which was raised in mail week during the hearing of the petition by Countess (Dora Winifred) Russell for divorce from Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell resulted in the Divorce Court President directing that the case should stand over until after the long vacation.

He asked that in the meantime the King's Proctor should consider the whole matter, says the "News Chronicle."

She alleged adultery by her husband with a Miss Marjorie Spence.

The Countess gave evidence in support of her petition.

Mr. R. F. Bayford, K.C., who appeared for her, then referred to a deed of separation dated in 1932, and said that, in view of the "Rose v. Rose" clause in the deed, he could not call further evidence.

A "Rose v. Rose" clause in a deed of separation wipes out, as between the parties to the deed, all previous matrimonial offences, so that in any matrimonial proceeding such offences cannot be put in evidence.

In earlier argument Mr. Bayford had submitted that no statement in regard to the Countess's own conduct could be filed in view of the "Rose v. Rose" clause.

In adjourning the case the President said the point raised cut at the whole root of the court's duty.

WORLD'S LARGEST FLAG

60-Ft. Wide And 100-Ft. Long, It Will Fly Over Mt. Fuji

The largest flag ever to be flown will be raised on the summit of Mount Fuji, the representative mountain of Japan, from August 1, by the newly-proposed organisation called the Mount Fuji Flag Club under the auspices of Lieut.-General Chizaka, Viscount Vice-Admiral Chosei Ogasawara, Count Futara, Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, other notables of the capital and several from the Shizuoka prefecture where Mount Fuji lies.

The inaugural ceremony of the new organization is expected to be held at the Hibiya Park here on August 1, and on August 5 the flag will be taken to the summit of Mount Fuji by Governor Tanaka of Shizuoka prefecture, and others to be unfurled for the first time.

The total dimensions of the flag is said to be over 60 feet wide and nearly 100 feet long.

THREE YOUTHS UNDER TRIAL

Sequel To Threatening School-boy With Knife

GUJRANWALA, (By Mail).

Mr. Pratap Singh, Magistrate, First Class, is engaged in hearing a sensational case in which three youths have been sent up for trial and have been required to show cause, why they should not be bound down to be of good behaviour for one year.

It is alleged that these youths used to tease a school boy of the local Government High School and even threatened to harm him if he did not fall in with them.

SAVED BY TEACHERS.

It is stated that on August 11, the boy felt nervous while going to school and took leave of his mother and other members of the family while leaving for school. The meaning of this being not intelligible to them, the brother of the boy was sent after him. Subsequently it came about that a party of seducers were hovering about the school precincts with a tonga, ready to run away with the boy. The boy was also threatened with a knife. But eventually, the party could not succeed in their venture owing to the intervention of some teachers of the school as also some other people.

The three youths were apprehended and handed over to the police. They have been challaned ed under Section 107 Cr. P. C. The Court has demanded a surety of Rs. 2,000 during the pendency of the trial. The case has caused quite a sensation.—United Press.

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A scandal has been caused at Budapest by the announcement that four doctors employed by the administrative council of Ujpest, a Budapest suburb, are paid only £3 a month. One of them, a man with the highest qualifications and wide experience in famous German clinics, has for months past been regularly selling his blood for transfusion—to pay his rent. The price he charged was £1 a pint.

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SETTING UP PORTRAIT STATUES OF DEAD KINGS

Epigraphical Discovery In Hund Records Customs In 1000 A. D.

Director, Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, writes:

In April last Captain E. H. Cobb, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, North West Frontier Province, sent me an eye-copy of an inscription, engraved on a rectangular slab of white stone, which he had discovered in the foundations of an old wall at bund on the bank of the River Indus on the occasion of his visit to that place in company with Mr. O. K. Gorce, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North West Frontier Province I have deciphered the inscription from inked estampague secured through the good office of the discover and publish here a resume of its contents.

HISTORY OF HUND.

Hund is the modern name of Udabhanda, the ancient capital of the Hindu Shahi kings of Kabul from the 9th century A.D. till 1021 A.D. when this dynasty was extirpated by the Muhammadans. It was at Hund, that Alexander the Great crossed the river Indus before he proceeded on his conquest of India and through which later invaders passed. The Chinese pilgrim, Yuan Chwang visited this city in the 7th century A.D. and describes it as about 20 i.e., or just over three miles, in circuit and inhabitated by rich and prosperous merchants. The site is now occupied by a small village surrounded by fortified walls of Muhammadan date with a perimeter of 1,400 yards. All round the village are extensive mounds marking the existence of important buildings of early date and coins of Indo-Creeks, Kushans, Shahi kings and the kings of Kashmir have been found here in large numbers. No excavations have been carried out among these remains, but when they are, they may be expected to yield valuable antiquities of all kinds.

So far only a few inscriptions in Sarada characters have been noticed on this site. Two of these were found by Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes of the India Company's Service in the early forties of the last century and deciphered by Mr. James Prinsep, well-known for his first decipherment of the Asokan Edicts and for other valuable researches in the domain of Indian archaeology. Another inscription in the same character was presented to my predecessor, Mr. H. Hargreaves, when he visited Hund in 1923-24. This inscription dates from about the 10th century A.D. and records the construction of a Saiva temple.

STATUS SHRINE OF A MAHARANI.

The inscription found by Captain Cobb is, on palaeographic grounds, to be assigned to about the same date as the one discovered by Mr. Hargreaves. It records the construction of a "statue shrine" ('devakula') of a Maharani or Queen named Kamesvari Devi, about whom nothing is known from other sources. Then follow the names of the architect, who superintended the building operations, the Panchakula or Panchayit and the Kayastha, who composed this epigraph. The inscription is dated on Saturday, the 8th day of the dark fornight of the month Asvayuja in the year Somvat 168. The shrine was completed some 15 months earlier, i.e., on the 12th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Ashadha of the year Samvat 167. Unfortunately the era in which the dates are recorded is not mentioned.

STATUE GALLERY OF KINGS.

This inscription is of interest as showing that the custom of setting up of portrait statues of kings and queens after their death had continued up to the 10th century A.D. An early literary reference to such a memorial is afforded by the "statue gallery" of the Ikshvaku kings of Ayodhya in one of Bhasa's plays called the "Pratima-natakam," which have recenlty been translated into English by Drs. A. C. Woolner and L. Sarup. This gallery of the heroes of the Ikshvaku race differed from a divine temple in having neither the banner of a god nor the statues of door-keepers. It was open to visitors but the statues in it were not to be bowed to.

A structure of this nature was excavated in a mound near Muttra 23 years ago and described by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel. It is a real "statue gallery's of the Kushan kings and yielded a colossal seated statue of Vamatskshamu, another of the well-known Buddhist king Kaniskka, one or two other statues of the Kushans and a torso of the Saka Great Satrap Chashtana.

Captain Cobb has acquired the inscription discovered by him and is will be placed in the Government Museum at Peshawar.

ENCOURAGE HINDUSTANI

The Language Of The Congress

R. Sankaram, Hindi Pracharak writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress is often compared to the Cabinet, and the A.I.C.C. to the legislature. We can extend the comparison a little further and say the "workers" are the paid as well as the unpaid servants of this Government. If the Sarda Act is defective and the Cabinet also does not give a correct lead it is no wonder that the results are not satisfactory. The same is the case with every branch of constructive activity of the Congress.

LINGUA FRANCA.

Now let us see how the Congress fot itself entangled in Hindi. Nearly 20 years ago Gandhiji at a very important meeting in which the Viceroy was also partaking, gently out firmly said that he would speak only in Hindustani, and carried the day. When the opponents of Indian Freedom movement pointed out the fallacy of Indian Nationalism without a National Language, the Congress had to accept Hindustani as the common language of this country. This put a stop to criticism from without. Gandhiji took into his own hands the work of Hindi Prachar in South India and no wonder that it is making tremendous progress there.

Beyond merely accepting the inevitable the Congress has done nothing to make Hindi-Hindustani the Common Language of this country. Within my limited experience I have seen instance where the claims of Hindi have been ignored and preference given to English One has only to visit the prominent Congress offices to get convinced of this. If the Congress connot set an example in the matter of using Hindi wherever it is possible with what authority can we ask others to interest themselves in this.

The following are some of the issues which are worthy of consideration by the Congress cabinet, the Congress legislature, the Congress leaders and Congress workers:—

PREFERENCE TO HINDUSTANI.

1. In addition to Teaching Hindustani to non-Hindi People it is absolutely essential that steps should be taken to see that the people use this Language in preference to English in all inter-provincial dealings as far as it is possible. Here the big Congress offices can and should set an example. The necessary equipment will be a Hindi typewriting machine in addition to the English one. If only there is the will it is possible to make all the All-India workers of the Congress, Hindi-users as it was possible to make them Khadi-wearers.

2. Even in the matter of teaching attention is given only to one province—Madras. Mahatma Gandhiji has very clearly told that there is need for Hindi Prachar in every non-Hindi Province as may be gathered from his remarks during his recent Harijan Tour in non-Hindi Provinces e.g. Assam Maharashtra, etc. This is a matter on which all the important leaders of non-Hindi Provinces Except Madras can very well devote some time and examine the realities of the situation.

3. Because there is not much use of the Hindustani Language now, it has not been possible to give a shape to it and then allow to grow. To be clearer, Hindustani is different from pure Hindi and pure Urdu and attempts are being made to carry this difference too far. This reform if left in the hands of the Hindi people alone will lead us, no where as they are themselves parties to this quarrel.

4. Provincial Linguistic Autonomy and Federal Politiacl Autonomy will be very difficult of working unless the relative values and the use of the Provincial mother-tongue and the language of Hindustan is settled. Accordingly the Universities of Hindustan cannot afford to be based on Provincial languages although each of them will help the development of the Chief Provincial languages. Only districts and not provinces are possible according to the different mother-tongues.

NEED FOR HINDI PRACHARAK SABHA.

The Congress is engaging itself in constructive work now. I would respectfully request the president to appoint members in charge for the various branches of constructive work. The difficulty now is that too many do the same kind of work and some branches are left severely unattended. The want of such a member who will look after the question from an all-India viewpoint so far as Hindustani is concerned has cost it much and will also cost the country much in future. For Khadi uplift and Harijan uplift there are autonomous bodies looking after each. Both are sustaining by Gandhiji's efforts. Recently Sjt. Pattabi Sitaramiah appealed for the formation of an All-India Nationl Education Board. In the same manner there is need for an All-India Hindi Prachar Sabha if the Congress is serious about making Hindi its official language.

PRESIDENCY

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"LAWYERS RETARD CIVILISATION"

New York Mayor On Their Pettifogging Ways

"Lawyers have done more to retard civilization than cancer and smallpox." So said New York's Fiorello LaGurdia, after a succession of legal duels over his municipal policies, Faithfully reported in the newspapers, the mayor quickly found himself in hot water. The fact that two of his chief assistants—one of them the aldermanic president—are lawyers did not help the situation.

Next day the mayor, wearing a broad grin, joined issued with the reporters. "A public official is supposed to have a sense of humour," he said, "but you fellows pick up everything I say. I was only fooling and joshing one of my colleagues." He struck to the expression however, 'petti-fogging lawyers,' specifying them as those who tried to block his plans by technical injunctions and similar objections.

The mayor found a champion of his views in a Columbia University professor of Jurisprudence, Mr. Karl N. Llewellyn. "The mayor's general view is correct," declared the professor. "The law profession is a great and serious evil. Unfortunately, there isn't any way to do without it. Lawyers are hopelessly inefficient engineers of a job that needs doing."

SOVIET ENGINEERS PLAN ARCTIC AEROPLANE

A group of Soviet engineers is now working on the design of a new type of Arctic airplane. The new all-steel, electrically-welded airplane will be able to take off from, and descend on, ice, snow and water.

Simultaneously, a two-engined hydroplane is being built for flying in the North. Its engines will be able to work at a temperature of 40 deg. below zero, and under any weather conditions.

SURROUNDED BY HUNDREDS OF SNAKES

Swiss Saves Himself By Standing Still

A Swiss woodcutter who found himself surrounded by 100 vipers probably saved his life by standing still.

The man, named Jonsson, was at work in the woods of Bollnaes, when he saw an unusually large viper hanging from a tree. He went in search of a stick to kill the snake, but when he returned it was gone. He looked about him and found several gliding about in the grass at his feet.

Laying about him with his stick Jonsson killed several when to his horror he found he was completely surrounded by the reptiles who were gliding towards him, heads raised to strike, from all directions.

He called to a friend nearby for help. The man ran up, and seeing Jonsson's danger told him to stand quite still. He did it and snakes calmed down. Woodcutters, hastily summoned, arrived and killed many of the reptiles, while the others escaped.

It is thought that Jonsson had stumbled on "snake's playground."

FOR FIRST TIME ON RECORD

Male Student Witnesses Women Students' Stunts

Melbourne University women's annual "stunt" night, in the Melba Hall, has been witnessed by a male student for the first time on record.

Before the function 50 students dressed in old clothes tried to force their way in, but were stopped by three special constables. One dental student, wearing a fur coat, hat, and dress, slipped in and was unnoticed until after the performance. He was recognised, made a successful dash for safety and escaped after a chase through the grounds. A note left behind him stated that he had witnessed the show throughout.

JAPAN TO WEAVE RAYON IN INDIA?

Osaka Firm Plans To Erect Plant In This Country

A project is reported in the "Osaka Mainichi" for an Osaka firm of textile machinery manufacturers to erect a rayon-weaving plant in India under joint investment with Indian capitalists. The machinists, it is understood, plan to supply 2,000 looms and also a number of technical experts to the undertaking, while the Indian financiers will supply the necessary land and buildings. It is understood that a British rayon yarn manufacturing and weaving concern recently acquired a mill in Bombay, which it proposes to adapt for weaving rayon goods, so that there is a prospect of increased internal competition with Indian manufacturers. Very few of the Indian mills use any rayon yarn in weaving, and there is as yet no rayon yarn producing plant in India, though several interests have made preliminary surveys of the possibilities.—"Manchester Guardian."

ALL LISBON LOVED HER

Masses Of Flowers For "Market Queen"

Lida Pinto was only a market-girl—but all Lisbon loved her. In 1925, she was proclaimed "Queen of the Lisbon Markets" in a beauty contest. She received offers to go on the stage. But she refused them all. She preferred to cry her wares in the Lisbon Streets—so beautiful in her market-girl's costume that passers-by would stop to gaze at her in admiration.

Even when she became engaged to a well-educated bank-clerk of good family, Lida still worked as a market-girl and wore her picturesque dress.

Then she was taken ill and now she has died. All Lisbon is mourning its "Queen of the Markets" and her humble home is heaped high with masses of flowers—the gifts of sorrowing strangers who once watched her as she went smiling on her way.

DOMINIONS' RIGHT TO SECEDE

Clear Declaration From British Govt. Would Go Long Way To Ease Anglo-Irish Tension

Mr. Frank MacDermot in a letter to "The Times" (London) writes:—In Ireland itself the Anglo-Irish Treaty is dead, and its remains, carefully embalmed and exposed to view, are an embarrassment to those who favour the British connexion and not to those who oppose that connexion.

Whether the majority of the inhabitants of the Irish Free State would vote against membership of the Commonwealth, if that question could be isolated from all others, would depend to a great extent on how the matter was put to them. The Republican tradition is by no means the central historic tradition of Irish Nationalism, but it has held the field for 18 years; its heroes, its legends, its achievements have been ceaselessly exalted by General O'Duffy and Mr. Cosgrave no less than by Mr. de Valera and the so-called I.R.A.; a "national record" (phrase much beloved of our politicians) has come to mean a Republican record and nothing else; vested interests have been built up which impede rational consideration of the subject on its merits. But the most valuable of all the assets of those who advocate separation is the impression that we are under external compulsion in the matter.

MOTION OF LIBERATION.

Of this compulsion the Treaty is the emblem. As such, the present Government exploit it to the full. Unable to make the least headway towards a 32-county Republic and unwilling to risk disenchantment by establishing a Republic which only operate in 26 counties, they go through the motions of liberation which popular sentiments expects by passing at suitable intervals measures for breaking the fetters that bind us to England. These "fetters" are merely such forms in our constitution as are symbolic of the Commonwealth connexion. As fetters they are therefore unconvincing, but the Government, assisted by the agitation which some British politicians are generally obliging enough to display on these occasions, find that their piecemeal removal can serve a useful political purpose.

I suggest that Great Britain would be as wise to abandon the Treaty as would the United States of America to abandon the collection of War debts. If I were an Englishman I should face with entire composure the possibility of the Free State converting itself into a Republic.

As an Irishman, on the other hand, I strongly object to leaving the Commonwealth for a variety of what seem to me excellent reasons, but most especially for the sake of the unity of Ireland, which I firmly believe can be attained and can only be attained, within the Commonwealth.

MR. DE VALERA'S LETTER.

The present Irish Government can hardly avoid asking at the next General Election for a mandate to declare a Republic unless something happens to change the situation. The process of "breaking fetters" cannot be extended for ever. Public opinion will not allow them to continue indefinitely calling themselves extreme Republicans and doing nothing about it. Yet the more clear-sighted of them fully realize that the Republic would bring acute disillusionment.

It may be remembered that about seven months ago Mr. de Valera addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas inquiring whether Great Britain would adopt punitive economic measures in the event of our declaring a Republic and that Mr. Thomas refused to reply to a hypothetical question. That Great Britain should promise not to hurt us if we took this action was a thing beneath our dignity to ask, and Mr. de Valera has been vigorously chastised for it by his political opponents.

The decaration for which I am arguing is something different. It would answer not a hypothetical but an actual question—a question of status. Have we the right to secede? An answer in the affirmative would in my judgment have far-reaching effects for good. I suggest that the British Government should take an early opportunity to waive their Treaty rights and to give such an answer.

All Want Peace, But None Will Disarm

How Big Powers Play With Disarmament Problem

Everybody has accepted to-day that war is coming and will come. All are waiting for it. And believe me, thought is father of action. I cannot understand why with all the legacy of civilisation since Christ and 2,000 years' accumulated crystalisation of all human wisdom, humanity strains, as it never did before, to sharpen the instruments of war and of mutual destruction. The world is mad," declared Mr. G. N. Joshi before a large gathering of students on Saturday evening at the Bowen Memorial Hall.

The lecture was arranged by the Y. M. C. A. (Students Branch) Keen interest on the subject of Disarmament was created by the humorous and telling eloquence of Mr. Joshi who said "France wants security Security with guarantee. Germany wants equality; equality of armament. Mussolini declares war is inevitable and wants for Italy "a place in the sun" He is sure that war is a fundamental psychological make-up of man—as natural as maternity is to woman. England, is afraid. Russia with her vast armies is afraid of Japan. Japan wants to live. She also wants "a place in the sun." Everybody wants security. Everybody is afraid. Everybody wants peace. America wants safeguards for her trade and will arm to defend her commerce. All protest "that they want peace. None will disarm."

ODDS AGAINST PEACE.

"This is the situation to-day" after "20 years of disarmament parleys and interminable wrangling for peae," continued Mr. Joshi

"With all your fervent idealism, ladies and gentlemen you cannot have peace, cannot have disarmament—for it is not practicable. even if desirable. For, the odds are against peace."

Mr. Baldwin's announcement of the doubling of the British aerial strength in the House of Commons will be the signal for another spurt of armament in the air.

RACE FOR ARMAMENTS.

"The pseudo National Government of England, be it understood" observed Mr. Joshi a midst laughter, "suddenly realised overnight that England was defenceless" and staged a mock-air fight to add point to the argument going on in the House of Commons where fighting bombers boomed overhead at dead of night.

"England is afraid! Afraid of what?" asked Mr. Joshi admidst laughter and straightway rushed into the arms of waiting France. Now France and England find themselves side by side leagued against Germany.

"Germany has no military planes. Japan is miles away. Japan is England's ally too. Against whom is England afraid? And mind you, England is afraid; for 30 million pounds is the least she will spend on air. In the same breath, Mr. Henderson talks before 64 nations assembled in Geneva and pleads for disarmament? Is this honesty or is it hyprocrisy?" asked Mr. Joshi.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS

The 'sign qua non' of disarmament is disarmament itself and stoppage of the manufacture of munitions and arms, now in private hands, or at least international control. Last year enormous profits were made by the armament firms. "These interests are powerful and wield enormous influence in the state," observed the speaker.

The present figures of land armies are misleading. A moment's notice mobilisation could be put in motion. The attempt to limit methods of warfare is meaningless, observed the lecturer "We are going to fight. But let the fight be humane" say some statesmen. England pleads "Imperial Interests" to defend aerial bombing. Under one pretext or other nations refuse to disarm.

LITVINOV'S CHALLENGE.

"Always as in the past, there are humanitarians, pacifists and idealists, who cry for peace and brotherhood. We need not doubt their honesty But one cannot shut his eyes to reality, grim reality, Disarmament is not possible nor even practicable. M. Litvinov made an effective statement the other day and asked for universal disarmament, if it was ever to be realised. Everybody said that Litvinov's idea was impracticable."

WHAT ABOUT SUBJECT COUNTRIES?

Mr. Joshi argued that most nations wanted legalisation of the "Status quo" before disarmament, and argued that everything was natural and perfect as it is. But "what about the subject countries?" asked Mr. Joshi. Unless Justice was made possible in the world the world cannot be disarmed, was the speaker's opinion.

There was the claim of various nations for expansion. The population element was a strong urge for war. Italy feels she should expand to avoid overpopulation, but at the same time takes steps to increase population by mass-marriages to increase her manpower. Germany is being electrified by dreams of the third Reich and Pan Germanism. "They are the chosen of God born to rule" satarised Mr. Joshi admist loud laughter. England feels she has been chosen by Destiny to look after undeveloped countries and men.

Unless our conception of national sovereignity is changed and unless a superstate is instituted that can insist on peace nothing can be achieved towards a new world order" concluded Mr. Joshi

MOSCOW TO BUILD IMMENSE AQUARIUM

Moscow is to build one of the world's largest aquariums shortly. It will contain more than 10,000 different fish and water animals. Four big tanks will be used, three of them being filled with salt water from the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and the fourth with fresh water. A large collection of men-eating sharks and crocodiles will be the main feature of the new aquarium.

A special department will hatch fish to be used for feeding the other fishes.

FATHER AT FIFTEEN

Asked To Pay 6d. A Week To Child

Maurice Fenwick (17) appealed unsuccessfully at Hull Quarter Sessions in mail week, against a Magistrate's decision ordering him to pay 6d. a week towards the maintenance of the child of Lilian Nettie Utton, of which he was adjudged the father.

Counsel stated that at the material time Fenwick was 15 and a boy at school. The girl was 18 months older.

Swastic League's Achievements

AN APPEAL FOR FUND

The following appeal has been issued by the Swastik League of Bombay:—

For the last five years the Swastik League has been doing useful work in Bombay for spreading physical culture and discipline and promoting co-operation and goodwill arongst the members of the Hindu community. During that period it has trained its volunteers in military and other drills for inculcating in them the habits of obedience and teamwork and thus make them efficient for doing social service. The volunteers of the League have rendered first-aid to the injured on numerous occasions, have removed hundreds of patients from one place to another and have served the public in various ways by attending public meetings, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc., and maintaining order in large crowds. On all occasions their discipline has been found to be exemplary.

It is the ambition of the League to diffuse physical culture, discipline and co-operation far and wide in the Hindu community. This the League hopes to achieve by providing cheap and, if possible, free facilities to all Hindus for taking part in various kinds of drills and sports, requiring teamwork and inducing them to join in common activities of doing social service.

GARAGE & PAVILION

With that end in view the League has taken on lease an open plot of ground, admeasuring about 1,000 sq. yds., at Girgaum Back Road. On a portion of this plot the League has built a garage for its ambulance car and a pavilion called "The Seth Varjiwandas Motilal Swastik Mandir," which provides for an up-to-date gymnasium and indoor games. The open space surrounding the pavilion is being utilised for the practice of outdoor drills and games.

The construction of the pavilion and the garage have taxed the finances of the League considerably. Besides the building materials of an approximate value of Rs. 1,500 given by several well-wishers of the League in the forms of bricks, tiles, mortar etc., the League had to spend an amount of nearly Rs. 7,100 over the said structures. This amount was met partly from the munificent donation of Rs. 2,000 made by Seth Varjiwandas Motilal Sarraiya and partly from the net proceeds of the benefit performance of her dance recital given generously by Menaka and amounting to Rs. 2,600 and partly from the League's general fund.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE

The League has now a standing expense of about Rs. 150 per month in the form of the ground rent, the taxes, servants, pays, etc. At present the League has a general fund of about Rs. 6,500 and an average annual income of Rs. 550, in the form of subscription from members. The amount of subscriptions and the interest fetched by the general fund hardly allow an amount of about Rs. 65 per month for meeting the said expenses.

The League is, therefore, at present compelled to tap all possible sources of income from its volunteer and other members for meeting the monthly standing expenses, with the result that the League cannot devote its exclusive attention to its ideals of the diffusion of physical culture, discipline and co-operation, as long as it has to find from month to month sufficient money to meet its bare necessities. The League, therefore, stands in need of a sufficient Reserve Fund which will yield an income of about Rs. 150 per month.

APPEAL TO BOMBAYITES

The public of Bombay have always shown their readiness to support the cause which the League stands for, and it is not too much to say that their appreciation of the League's services in the past has clearly indicated their desire to give the League a permanent place in the city. It is easy fot rhe citizens of Bombay to satisfy the League's needs by each one of them contributing his mite. We, therefore, appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help the League liberally and put it on a sound basis.

Canada Too Wants Indian "Preference"!

Complains That Britain Is Exclusively Reaping Harvest Of Ottawa Pact

That Canada reach a trade aggreement with India, whereby the latter would give the Doimion a preference on her export goods, similar to that now accorded to Great Britain, is recommended by R T Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner to India, who was in Montreal in mail week during a month's tour of Canada

Interviewed at the Montreal Board of Trade officers by the "Montreal Gazette," Mr. Young expressed the opinion that Canadians could find a very much larger market than they at present have in India, if their exports were granted the same privilege—a 7 1/2 per cent tariff prefence—at present accorded Britain. At present, with no such preference, he explained, there was no incentive for Indian importers to buy Canadian goods rather than those from the United States or any other part of the world.

"There are apparently some Canadian manufacturers who do not understand that important fact—that the agreement regarding tariff preference signed at the Ottawa conference only applied to Great Britain, and does not affect Canada," Mr. Young said.

One of the principal Indian imports consists of automobiles, tires and other motor accessories, he explained. On such imports, a 7 1/2 per cent preferential tariff was granted to Britain, and that, he claimed, had been "just enough" to curtail if not cut out importation of cars from Canada.

"As long as Canada is placed on the same footing in regard to tariff as foreign countries," Mr. Young added, "there is no advantage for the manufacturer in Canada who has a subsidiary plant in the United States—or 'vice verse'—in switching shipments from the American to the Canadian plant. In other words what we want here in Canada to develop trade with India, and what merchants and importers there state they want in order to give them some incentive to make their purchases from Canada rather than from the United States or any other foreign country, is that Canada and India have a trade agreement similar to that which has at present with Britain"

MUST STUDY MARKET

As an example of the market which Canada might thus open up in India, Mr. Young cited the importation by India of aluminium circles and ingots. The largest aluminium manufacturers in the world were in Canada, but due to the tariff preference granted up to the present Indian importers had preferred to import from Britain. Recently, nowever, they had found that the English factories could not meet the demand, the result being that they were forced to come back to Canadian factories and import aluminium at a higher price—and naturally to their disadvantage.

Among present day Indian imports from Canada prominent are zinc smelters, Douglas fir, canned fish and, more recently, newsprint, Mr. Young said.

At the same time he claimed that if Canadians wanted to build up trade with India, they should send a representative over there to study market conditions first. "Canadians have no idea of the size of the country or if its problems," he said "It is a whole continent in itself, torn by religious strife with 350,000,000 people speaking 222 languages. Canadian businessmen have to go out there to see what is needed. Some of the English firms send men out every year; and the Japanese have similar envoys there all the time."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PALESTINE

Trade School For Arabs And Agricultural School For Jews

The High Commissioner for Palestine recently announced to an Arab-Jewish gathering at Haifa that the Government proposed to appropriate from its funds a sum of £40,000 to provide for the building and equipment of an Arab trade school in the Haifa Bay area and the sum of £20,000 in grants to existing Jewish technical schools in the country. The money will be derived from the Government loan of £2,000,000 which is to be raised in the near future and for which the British Treasury has given a guarantee, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The announcement marks a noteworthy step in the industrial development of the country. Hitherto the Arab population of Palestine has been mainly agricultural. The census of 1931 indicated that 75 per cent. of Moslem earners were cultivators of the soil; and the provision for vocational education of the Arabs has been concentrated on agricultural schools. The munificent bequest of a Bagdad Jew, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, enabled the Government to found two such schools, one for Arabs and one for Jews.

The Zionist Organisation has maintained for the last ten years a large technical school in Haifa, which was built before the war. It gives a thorough training in civil engineering, architecture, and similar courses; and, in addition, it conducts evening classes to fit workmen to become skilled tradesmen. The Jewish educational system also includes smaller trade schools both for boys and girls.

ARAB TRADE SCHOOL.

The High Commissioner declared that the first intention had been to establish a trade school which should be open to all Palestinians, but after careful thought and consultation he had reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that the difficulties owing to difference of language were too great and the duplication of staff too expensive to justify the execution of that scheme. It was therefore determined to establish the trade school for young Arabs on the one hand, and on the other to assist the existing institutions for young Jews.

Haifa has been chosen for the site of the Arab trade school because more and more it is becoming the centre of the industrial and commercial life of the country. The opening of the harbour and the approaching completion of the pipe-line from Iraq have assured it an important place in the development of the Middle East. The railway workshops of the Government, moreover, have been situated in its neighbourhood, and it would be one of the purposes of the trade school to fit the youth of the country for the technical service of the railways and public works of the Government. It is proposed that the school should accommodate between sixty and ninety boys, who will enter between the ages of fourteen and sixteen and have a course of three years. Most of them will be boarders in the school, and the cost of maintenance will be a charge on the annual Education Budget.

GRANT TO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS.

Of the grant of £20,000 to Jewish institutions the Hebrew Technical Institute will receive half, and the agricultural school of Mikveh Israel, the oldest Jewish agricultural settlement, founded nearly sixty years ago, is to receive £4,500. The grant to the agricultural school is made specially for the installation of an irrigation system for field crops and for additional buildings for instruction in dairy farming. It was only a few months ago that the Kadoorie Agricultural School for Jews, under the shadow of Mount Tabor, was opened by the High Commissioner. While, therefore, the Government is stimulating technical education for the Arabs, it is concerned to expand agricultutal education for the Jews. One of the smaller grants in the schedule is of £1,250 to the children's village of Ben Shemen, in which some hundred Jewish boys and girls from Germany are being trained for life on the soil.

The movement for technical and agricultural training of refugees from Germany is marked in many countries where the refugees are scattered. One of its most striking achievements is the establishment of a training village by the Dutch Jewish community, on reclaimed land of the Zuider Zee given by the Dutch Government. There was to have been a ceremonial opening this month; but the sudden death of the Dutch Prince Consort necessitated its postponement. Most of the refugees who are being trained in Holland, France, and England look to Palestine as their future home.

One other interesting feature of the grants to Jewish institutions is the provision of £1,500 for a school of arts and handicrafts in Jerusalem, which is to be established in the premises of the Bezalel School. The school was founded before the war by an enthusiastic sculptor from Bulgaria, Boris Schatz, and developed the crafts of weaving, metalwork, and woodwork, as well as the teaching of the fine arts. It fell on evil days during the war, and despite the devoted efforts of its founder to restore it to its pride of place after the British occupation it has declined. Schatz died a few years ago, but this action of the Government should give a new lease of life to his work and enable the school to play the part which he designed for it in the new Palestine generation, in fostering the sense of form and craftsmanship for which the Jews were famous in the Middle Ages.

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Latest Revolution In Russia

MORE RATIONAL ATTITUDE TO INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

"Communist education does not mean filling up the children's heads with political slogans such as 'class struggle, bourgeois enemy of society, ruthless capitalist, etc." This was the parting sentence of the director of the Institute which trains Marxist psychologists for the universities, training colleges, for Party work and for industry, and which has just begun work on the Marxist psychology of art and literature. This was startling to say the least of it, particularly when he added that he was to lecture to teachers and parents on the subject of Communist education and would tell them what he had told me. Two years ago no one would have dreamt of questioning, at any rate in public, the desirability of filling, nay stuffing, the children's heads in this way. And the stuffing was usually highly seasoned and well spiced. All criticism was met with a 'tu quoque.' In capitalist countries the education has just as much political, one was informed, but less obvious because capitalism was so long established. Now this director, and later the Vice-Commissar of education, talked seriously about the steps being taken to make education much less political and much more educational. Has there been another revolution in the U.S.S.R. unobserved and unheeded by any?

GREATER FREEDOM.

It almost appears so. But this must be a subtle revolution of the mind, unaccompanied by blood and thunder, so subtle and unobtrusive thaet the foreign correspondents have not noticed it. Or, again, it may merely be evolution, merely that the Communist are really "dialectical." It may be that it haed always been the intention of those who are directing the fate of Soviet Russia to strive towards a greater freedom and a more rational attitude to intellectual and cultural life. Foreign students of the U.S.S.R. may have been deceived by the Russian habit of vehemently defending the thing of the moment, whether it be a mental attitude or a new building, not only as the best that is now, but as the best that will ever be. In any case, it is possible to discern some clear reasons for this change in outlook.

FEELING OF SECURITY.

The first Five Year Plan has resulted in a great improvement in living conditions, in food, clothing, and housing. Some of the stress and strain from life has been removed. Belief in attack from outside, though still an article of faith, is receding. Add to this greatly improved means of defence—which was obvious to any who saw the May Day demonstration in Moscow—and we have yet another reason for the gradual disappearance of the tenseness, the narrowness, and the highly coloured political propaganda which was so characteristic of the whole of Soviet life. The U.S.S.R. is beginning to feel secure, to feel sure of itself. More important still, the new generation is just ready to relieve the Old Guard, and to take its share in the running of the country. This generation accepts the Commuist idealogy almost as a law of nature. It has had no experience of any other system, and contrary to the observation of some people it is as enthusiastic for the cause, as sure of its ability to build Communism, as sure of its country as it ever was. The claim made by the Communists that the whole of Moscow is building its underground can be substantiated. It means mostly the whole of youth. Presumably there are workers over twenty-one on the job, but they must take good care to keep out of sight. Most of the young men and women are volunteers, but not unpaid ones. The generation that is still at school, or only just beginning, will, if possible, take Communism even more for granted. Coupled with youth are its teachers and professors. Many of these are members of the Party, and all of them can now be trusted as loyal supporters of the present regime. Even the peasant woman who told a long tale about the difficulties of life in her village, and complained that, because there was much more milk now owing to the better feeding of cows, the price of milk had gone down and she was, therefore, getting less bread for her surplus milk, did not dream of a change in the form of government.

IMPORTANCE OF ART.

One of the most striking pieces of evidence of this slackening of the political rein was the invitation to Professor Laski to lecture at the Institute of Soviet Law in Moscow. It is not so many years ago that his name was anathema, and the suggestion that he should lecture anywhere in Russia would have been not merely deviationist, but counter-revolutionari. The cleansing of history and geography from utterly irrelevant and generally biased political matter is equally significant. Stalin and Molotoy personally signed the decree which makes it incumbent upon all teachers henceforth to teach history in its chronological sequence, to regard facts and not political theorising as the important matter to be put before children, which states that geography lessons have consisted too much of statistics and economic theory and must not be so in future. If this is an earnest of the future, political propaganda in Soviet Russia will soon be as unobtrusive as in England. A visit to a nursery-infant school lends colour to this supposition. Gone were the blatant political posters. A picture of Lenin and Stalin, yes, but no wicked-looking Kulaks, or priests with fat paunches treading down the peasants. In their stead are pleasantly executed pictures of animals and scenes, and, in this particular part of Moscow, art is considered so important that this nursery-infant school has its own artist. The pictures are changed periodically. The May Day celebrations here must have surprised many of the foreign visitors. The songs and dances in costume of different lands would not have offended the political susceptibilities of the most sensitive—an entirely different but counter-revolutionary. The experience from 1932, writes Beatrice L. King in the "New Statesman and Nation."

NEW EDUCATION.

In the world of education the attention has been quite definitely switched off the political and on to the artistic, even in the matter of children's toys. There is a special institute which is concerned solely with research into toys. It uses the results of its research to create new toys. There is a passionate belief that every child must have the opportunity for creative self-expression, and new institutions are being evolved to provide them with the opportunity. This movement of the arts for the children is gaining the force of an avalanche. Irresistibly it is sweeping the country. In a very few years there should scarcely be a child in the Soviet Union who, if it so desires, will not be able to dance or sing or act, paint or write, at no cost to its parents. And the children are not only free to express themselves within their own environment; they are deliberately brought into contact with bourgeois art. Visits to the art galleries, the opera and museums are frequent; folk songs and classical music, instrumental and vocal, now receive more attention than revolutionary music. Only two out of six songs I heard in a singing lesson were post revolutionary. At a concert given by the students of a music academy, there was no item dating later than 1900.

The variety in the children's drawings and paintings reflects the new breadth of their interests. As part of the course the children in one Children's House of Culture are taken to old parts of Moscow for study and reproduction. In May, an international exhibition of children's art was opened in Moscow. The Russian section had some thousand exhibits, and very few of them were definitely political. Bubnov, the Commissar for education, opened the exhibition on the children's day. After the cermony he took a party of the children round, and he treated the pictures as pictures, never once as occasions for political disquisitions.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

The children's theatre shows equal evidence of this psychological change. The villain of the play seen in the Leningrad Children's Theatre was the scoolboy son of bourgeois parents. But he did not remain the villain to the end; he was regenerated. In this play, too, the old teachers who find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions are treated sympathetically, while the youthful Communist director of the school, who at the beginning of the play thinks languages a bourgeois pastime, finishes up by learning German. Classics appear as a prominent art in the repertoire, and classics reasonably produced. The producer in this theatre intends to study Shakespeareana for two years before producing any of his plays. Pushkin's 'Tsar Sultan,' played at the Natalie Satz Children's Theatre in Moscow, was a thing of beauty and had a suspicion of propaganda. The same tendency to widen experience and knowledge is found in the children's literature. Fairy-tales have been reinstated, not quite in full, it is true, since those having a mystical or religious flavour, or those which might encourage the belief that one can grow rich and live happy ever after without working, are not permitted. It is necessary to recall the weight of all the arguments of all the educationists previously directed against fairy-tales to realise what a change has taken place here. The "Just So Stories" and "Jungle Tales" of our arch-imperialist Kipling are highly recommended to children. Friendly treatment has been extended to dolls; and dolls of all kinds are now produced in Soviet factories, but very few of them are military. There was a period when dolls were considered "counter-revolutionary."

LOVE AND RESPECT FOR PAST.

This tendency to greater intellectual and cultural freedom shows itself also in dult life. I was almost disappointed at the paucity of Soviet plays to be seen during a visit of nearly two months. Certainly most of the post-revolutionary plays seen dealt with incidents which occurred after 1917, and, if dealing with contemporary political events in propaganda, the they were propagandist. But "The Other Man's Child," one of the most successful plays by a Soviet dramatist in Moscow, was pure comedy. It was very kind to the old bourgeois couple and less kind to the younger generation. Extremes in art of any form are now definitely discouraged. This is particularly affecting architecture, where the slogan "to study and absorb the culture of the past" is almost leading to a Greek renaissance. In the model of the Palace of Soviets, on which construction has already begun, the forecourt is almost a replica of the Parthenon. This love and respect for the past is expressing itself in Kharkov in the form of an orchestra consisting entirely of old Ukrainian instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, which has already taken part in an all-Russian musical Olympiad. Several of the members of the orchestra are Party members, and their enthusiams is such that they not only the instruments, but know their history. Whether the popularity of jazz music and dancing shows an advance or not is a point for discussion, but it does illustrate the new receptiveness to non-revolutionary movements.

REASON IN FREEDOM COMING INTO FAVOUR.

The most unexpected support for my contention that life is becoming freer was supplied by my travelling companion from Moscow to Kiev. He was an elderly Russian professor going to take part in a conference at Kiev. As soon as he discovered that I soke Russian he started on. Before many minutes had passed he informed me that he believed in Christ and Christianity, and proceeded on a lengthy argument to prove its truth to me. The conversation turned from religion to politics, and we discussed Trotsky, his place in the revolution and the reason for his failure, equally frankly. He spoke very warmly of Trotsky's contribution to the success of the revolution. The conversation was carried on with the door of our compartment wide open. These experiences are not intended to suggest that there is no political propaganda in the U.S.S.R.; there is; nor that there is complete intellectual freedom; there is not. But they do justify the inference that, given favourable conditions, no war and the continued improvment in the industrial and agricultural position, the swaddling bands will be removed from the Soviet baby and it will gradually learn to walk by itself. It is interesting that just at the time when unreason and suppression of freedom are becoming the fashion all over the world, in the U.S.S.R. reason and freedom are coming into favour.

JAPAN TO PRODUCE SEWING MACHINES

Mitsui Plans Big Factory With Annual Output Of 36,000 Machines

"The Japan Times" writes:—

Until a year or two ago Japan had to import American-made sewing machines. To-day sewing machine manufacture has made fast strides in this country. Especially the Fine Machine being produced at the Takinogawa plant of the Pine Machine Company shows little or no inferiority compared with foreign-makes.

The Mitcui Bussan Kaisha has decided to name the products of the Company as Nitto machines and sell them in China and the South Seas as the initial step.

The Pine Machine Company has decided, as a result, to erect a big plant in Saitama Prefecture to produce machine parts for 36,000 machine a year. Upon completion of the plant in March parts will be produced there and assembling work will be done at the Takinogawa plant. The Mitsui intends to export parts as well as completed machines.

Various circles having much hope in the worldwide advance of Japanese-made machines in the hands of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HUGE SOVIET CEMENT FACTORY

A large Soviet cement factory is nearing completion at Spaskaia. The factory when completed will be the largest in the Orient and will be capable of producing 2,500,000 barrels of cement a month.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize **Rs. 500** | 2nd Prize **Rs. 200** | 3rd Prize **Rs. 100** | AND **Rs. 200** CONSOLATION PRIZES.

1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
1	
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Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 29th August

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER RISE OF 12 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Cotton Operators Adopt Waiting Attitude

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Profit Taking In Wheat But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

On Tuesday crossrates fluctuated within a narrow range with a quiet undertone.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market opened steady but thereafter showed a tendency to decline in the absence of speculative interest and on quiet Wall Street advices despite unfavourable weather and steady Liverpool cables. Operators have adopted a waiting attitude. The undertone was steady.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold price declined slightly...but silver remained unchanged.

PROFIT-TAKING IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm at first but profit-taking caused a small decline afterwards. Argentine Linseed was steady.

TIN EASY BUT RUBBER STEADY.

Tin was easy. Rubber was steady and jute remained unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange showed no activity while Giltedged securities were quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug 21.

Previous closing	.....	13.41
To-day's opening	.....	13.51
Difference	.....	+.10
To-day's closing	.....	13.52
Difference	.....	+.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	..... Rs.	223-8
April-May	..... Rs.	229-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool Aug. 21.

Previous closing	.....	6.87
To-day's opening	.....	6.99
Difference	.....	+.03
To-day's closing	.....	6.88
Difference	.....	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

In the absence of speculative interest the cotton market showed a tendency to decline. Though earlier in the session the market was encouraged by unfavourable weather reports and steady Liverpool cables prices later eased on profit-taking.

Trading in December option commenced with a gain of 10 points at 13.51. Business was fairly brisk but later the market quietened down in view of operators adopting a waiting attitude and quiet Wall Street advices. Prices later declined on realising and December was quoted with a gain of only 2 points at 13.43.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.53 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(13.12/13.12)	13.37/13.37
December	(13.28/13.28)	13.52/13.50
January	(13.34/13.33)	13.57/13.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.80) 6.93
American December (6.79) 6.90
Egyptian October (8.31) 8.43
Egyptian November (8.34) 8.46

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 228-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 228-4 with New York futures 6 points up.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 20

Broach J/A opening 219 3/4; highest 221 3/4; lowest 219 3/4; close 221 1/2

Broach A/M 1935 opening 225 3/4; highest 227 3/4; lowest 225 3/4; close 227 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 197 3/4; highest 199 3/4; lowest 197 3/4; close 199 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 143 1/4; highest 145; lowest 143 1/4; close 145

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-8-35) Rs. 26 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (21-9-34) Rs. 10

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 21

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13
S S Arabia Rs. 4-0-3
S S Himalaya Rs. 4
S S Ranee Rs. 4-0-9
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-9
Pratabpur Rs. 13-12
Saraiya Rs. 14-3.
African Rs. 13-14

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	.....	5.08 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.08
To-day's closing	.....	5.09

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	.....	5.08 11/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.08 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.08 3/4
Difference	.....	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	.....	76.34
To-day's opening	.....	76.28
To-day's closing	.....	76.21
Difference	.....	—.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 21.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 508 7/8 which moved in narrow fluctuations within range of 1/4 dollar.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.08 3/4

The franc opened and remained steady at 76.28.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.21

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 21.

The market was steady	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 5/8d.	21 5/8d.
Forward	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 21.

Gold (£6-18-3) £6-18-2 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug. 21.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 5/8d.) 21 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-3) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 21.

3 months (13/15 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 21.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75)	5.74 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.43)	38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4)	0.96
London on Milan (58.65)	58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2)	1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 60, 60/1 and 60/3 and in the absence of stimulating news speculative element was dormant and prices remained quiet at opening levels.

Gold showed a somewhat easy tendency owing to rumours of an export duty. Prices opened steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/6/3 and declined on general selling to Rs. 34/3/3, 34/3/6 and 34/4/3.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 21

Linseed September	7	2	3
Linseed May	6	13	3
Wheat September	4	1	9
Wheat January	4	7	6
Wheat May	4	7	6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 69 3/4 and December at 72 3/4 and advanced on commission houses buying following unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.04 3/4 and December at 1.05 3/4 and advanced on commission houses buying and covering by shorts but later declined on realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 21.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 50 5/8 on October at 51 1/8 and improved on fair outside demand but later declined on realising.

Chicago rye opened steady at 97 for December. Trading was fairly active but the tendency was somewhat quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 21.

Argentine Linseed was somewhat more cheerful to-day and prices showed an advance of about 8 points but later trading quietened downed but the undertone was steady. October option was quoted at 14.81 i.e. a gain of 8 points.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 20.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/2 buyers £228 3/4 sellers £227 1/2 buyers £227 5/8 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£10 11/16 buyers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/8 to £31 1/2) £30 3/4 to £31 1/4.
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16) 7 1/2 paid and value.
Oct-Dec. (7 9/16) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/8) 10 1/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Wheat September Rs. 4/2/3
Wheat May Rs. 4/7/6
Wheat January 4/7/0
The tone was steady.
Linseed September Rs. 7/2/6
Linseed May Rs. 6/13/6
The tone was firm.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th August 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents. Bills payable etc.	23,79,32,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,85,28,000
	29,02,60,000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,19,50,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,47,60,000
Bills Discounted	49,05,000
Lands and Buildings	1,11,03,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,36,53,000
Cash in hand at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	17,38,89,000
	29,02,60,000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 21

Castorseeds:
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/3/6; Lowest Rs. 26/3; Closing Rs. 26/5/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/1; Lowest Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 27/2/6
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/2; Lowest Rs. 18; Closing Rs. 18/3
Groundnut seeds:—
February delivery: Opening Rs. 27/15; Highest Rs. 28/5; Lowest Rs. 27/13/6; Closing Rs. 28/4/6

GENERAL TONE UNCERTAIN ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

WOOLWORTHS ORDINARY SHARES ATTAIN NEW HIGH RECORD

Lack Of Confidence In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

On the Stock Exchange, with a further contraction in the volume of business the general tone was somewhat uncertain and apart from Woolworths ordinary shares attaining anew high record at 110/6, no feature presented itself....Wheat was firm on good Argentine advices and the absence of selling pressure. Other commodities were more or less featureless.

Wall Street opened steady but with favourable dividend news offset by Labour troubles and uncertainties surrounding administrative moves, confidence is lacking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 21.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally inactive. Giltedged securities were quiet. The industrials generally were steady. The general tone was rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 5/8) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilians Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 7/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (28-0) 27-9
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (108-3) 110-6
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 48-6
University Ordinary (21-0) 20-6
Ford Motors (33-3) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-7 1/2) 129-3
P and O S N Co Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (90-0) 90-0
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-6) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 1/8) 24 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP

Acreage Report

Bombay, Aug 21

The First All-India Cotton Forecast for 1934-35 issued yesterday shows a decrease of 7 per cent from the figures (revised) issued at the corresponding time last year. The figures are as under:—

Oomras 7,912,000; Bengals 2,952,000; Americans 146,000; Others 1,375,000; Total 12,985,000

This Forecats, it is stated, does not relate to the entire cotton area of India. On the average of the last ten years, the area reported in the First Forecast has been 58.54 per cent of the total area reported in the Final (Fifth) Forecast.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 138 at Cross Rate 5.09
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.89 Rs. 71 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8 New York May 13.66 Rs. 69 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.09

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 20

September	14.62 lpus 19
December	14.73 plus 20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 20

October 69 3/8 plus 1 1/2d
December 72 1/4 plus 1 5/8d
March 74 1/8 plus 1 1/2d
May 75 1/2 plus 1 1/2d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 20

September	1.69—03
December	1.76—03
March	1.82—03
May	1.88—01

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 21.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 -.-) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-50) (£101) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-3) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-0) 43.
Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-9) 34-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 52-9
Rand Mine (146-3) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (43-10 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 28 7/8) dol 29
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 1/8) 12 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/4) unquoted.

STEEL BILL DEBATE

(Continued from page 1)

innocuous from the point of view of British manufacturers.

COMPLAINT AGAINST TATAS

Maulana Shafi Daudi complained that the Tatas carried on their business in such a way that those living close by did not benefit to the extent to which they should benefit. Neither the Government nor the Tatas were keeping the viewpoint of consumers in mind. This could be done by forcing Tatas to sell their products at prices fixed by Government.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that he did not oppose the granting of protection to any industry, but wanted Government in so doing to keep the interests of the poor agriculturists in the forefront.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that the very object of granting protection, namely, to reach a stage at which the consumer could get the products of the industry at low rates was being defeated by the imposition of excise duty.

Mr. Bhupat Singh also spoke.

SIR JOSEPH BHORE'S ASSURANCE

Sir J. Bhore, replying, reiterated as regards the tin-plate industry, his former assurance for the supply of tin-bar. As fo the supply of tin-bar. As for the wire nails industry Government expected that the Tatas would provide them with raw material at a price not exceeding Rs. 64 plus the excise duty whatever it might be. Regarding the re-rolling industry certain points which arose from the Sunday conference would be referred to the technical advisers for advice. He assured the Assembly that Government would do all they could to ensure that the price of their raw material did not exceed Rs. 64 at port plus the counter-vailing excise duty. He denied the Press criticism repeated also in the Assembly that sufficient protection had not been given to the Tatas or that import duties on British goods were at too low a level.

The motion for consideration was adopted. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Lahore.—Three men including a millowner named Lala Munshiram were grievously injured when the balcony of a house under construction in Ramnagar, a suburb of Lahore, suddenly collapsed on Monday evening.—A.P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OPPOSITION TO ANTI-LABOUR BILL

Bakhle Puts Up Brave Fight, But Bell Will Carry Day

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 21.

Messrs. Bell, Bakhle and Rao Sahib Kulkarni were the trio who figured most in to-day's debate which was lively throughout.

Signs are not wanting to show that popular opposition will not be able to hold long before the Government artillery, and the Bill is more than sure to find its way through this house, despite the brave efforts of Mr. Bakhle and Rao Sahib Kulkarni.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Replying to a question from Mr. Gazdar (Karachi City) in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, the Home Member told that there were 35 cases of kidnapping of Hindu women in 1933 in Sind. One of these was transferred to Udaipur State, and another was disposed under section 173, Criminal Procedure Code. The offenders were Hindus in 20 cases. Mahomedans in 9, Indian Christians in 2, and both Hindus and Mahomedans in 2 cases.

To another question from Mr. Ganguli, the Home Member admitted that the District Magistrate of Kanara has issued a circular to the effect that the license to possess a gun for the protection of crops is liable to be cancelled, if the licensee does not kill six wild pigs during the course of the year.

TRADE CONCILIATION BILL

After the question hour, Home Member, moved the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill for the second reading.

The mover told the House that an informal conference of Labour and Capital interests had met him yesterday, and they had considered all the amendments to the Bill.

The speaker regretted very much the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bakhle at the Conference, being required to be out of Poona.

Mr. B. S. Kamat suggested that this informal Select Committee should not be relied upon in future as a precedent.

NOT FAIR DEALING.

When Mr. L. R. Gokhale inquired if an informal report or these informal discussions would be submitted for the information of the House, the President said that it was inconsistent with the intention expressed by the previous speaker.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed opined that the discussion carried on in the absence of Mr. Bakhle who was the brain of the Opposition was not fair dealing on the part of the Government towards members of the House. In the Select Committee on the Races Bill, the speaker said that the Government had their own way, and here in the Informal Committee too, they did the same.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Explaining the situation, Mr. Bakhle said that the differences between him and the Government were so fundamental that no compromise on major issues was in fact possible. When Mr. Bakhle next wanted to move that the Bill be circulated for public opinion for a period of three months, the President disallowed it saying that this amendment ought to have been made on Thursday last, when the first Reading was passed.

Mr. Bell thought it would have been a waste of time to have the Bill referred to a Select Committee, in as much as Mr. Bakhle himself said that a compromise on major issues with Government was impossible, and the speaker was therefore unrepentant that he did not ask for one. This primary discussion being over, the House turned to consider the second Reading of the Bill clause by clause.

It appeared that the policy of Mr. Bakhle was only to move fundamental amendments to the Bill at the second Reading, and leave minor issues severely alone.

Rao Sahib Pandurang and Rao Sahib Kulkarni however, chose to move all amendments.

The first few amendments to the Bill from the popular side in the House were lost in almost no time.

BAKHLE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bakhle's amendment laid down certain qualifications for the man to be chosen to act as the Special Conciliator.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supported the amendment on the ground that such qualifications were necessary for the sanctity of such an office.

Messrs. Saklatwala and Pestanshah Vakil opposed the amendment, while Mr. Kamat was prepared to bless the amendment, if the qualifications were to be made alternatives, instead of additions.

Sir Raffiuddin thought that it was unfair on the part of the House to lay down these restrictions, which would mean that we have no confidence in our future Ministers who will be Labour Ministers, in all probability.

Advocate Surve supported the Amendment, and the House rose for tea.

When the House re-assembled after tea, Mr. Ganguli supported the amendment, opining at the same time that it will serve to guide the future Ministers.

Rao Bahadure Asavle welcomed the amendment, as that will ensure the faith of the workers in the Conciliator.

Mr. Greeves of the European Chamber of Commerce opposed the amendment.

BAKHLE'S AMENDMENT LOST.

After Mr. Bakhle had answered criticisms propped up during the debate, the Home Member explained the Government attitude.

The amendment, thought the Home Member was impracticable by its restrictions, and he would like the question to be left to the commonsense of the Government.

The amendment was then put to vote part by part on Mr. Bakhle's request. This resulted in a queer position, for the Government. When after being put to vote, the second part of Mr. Bhakle's amendment purporting that nobody who is a party to or personally interested in the dispute should be a conciliator, was lost by 16 to 49 votes.

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS

This necessitated an explanation which later on came from the Home Member who said that this particular motion being lost on the floor of the House did not mean that Government would appoint as conciliator a man who is a party to, or is interested in the dispute.

The President too at this stage informed the House the confusion such a procedure had involved and intimated that future amendments of this type must either be separately moved and separately voted part by part, or if they are moved as a whole, they will be put to vote as a whole.

After Rao Sahib Kulkarni's amendment recommending five years' standing for a Labour Officer was turned down, Mr. Bakhle moved his amendment to clause five of the Bill enunciating the duties for the Labour Officer. If vagueness be a criterion of the excellence of the legislation, observed Mr. Bakhle, this was the best Bill from that point of view.

Mr. Bakhle wanted the Labour Officer to protect labour and industry from the menace of jobbers who were one of the enemies of Labour.

Rao Bahadur Chitale accorded support to the amendment.

Mr. Saklatwala of the Bombay Millowners' Association opposed the motion before the House.

The House had not finished discussion on Mr. Bakhle's amendment to clause 5 of the Bill, when it rose for the day.

Bull Operators Replace Purchases

NO RELIEF FROM DROUGHT AND STRONG TECHNICAL POSITION

Expectation Of Statement Offering Loans To Cotton Growers

MARKETS WELL LIQUIDATED

BOMBAY, August 21.

On monday cotton prices rose over a dollar per bale on renewed buying by Bull operators. There was relative scarcity of contracts and buyers were forced to bid prices up to fill orders.

Bear operators were covering their short sales due to no relief from drought and expectation of Government statement offering loans to cotton growers.

The market is well liquidated and the technical position is strong. According to private cables, a further reduction of 140,000 Bales in Texas and 80,000 Bales in Oklahoma is expected and the next Bureau report is forecast around 8,950,000 Bales.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

In New York cotton market it no longer is asked what some big operator is doing, what some important Banker thinks. The query in cotton market has become:—"What's the news from Washington?"

PRICE RAISING.

This has been the state of affairs ever since President Roosevelt declared an embargo on gold. The new price raising policy of the Government, taken step by step has all been reflected, time after time, by advances in cotton prices. And now expectation of Government statement offering loans to cotton growers is raising prices.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

We are daily told of the excessive heat in the West Belt where serious drought is daily damaging the cotton crop. This fact was disregarded by the market but now operators are paying more attention to this fact as the next Bureau report is expected to show a further loss of about 3 lakhs of bales.

BULL SUPPORT.

Bull operators were re-entering the market in hopes of higher prices and shorts were covering their unprotected sales. There was a scarcity of contracts and during the last half hour prices advanced 16 points on Monday in the New York cotton market.

HEALTHY MARKET.

The market was quiet but arm in the absence of any selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable weather news. Recent long liquidation strengthened the technical situation of the market and cheerful tone prevailed on Monday. There was more inclination to buy.

ACTIVE BUYING.

The market opened at a rise of 7 points with December 13.28. There was a steady buying and selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Just half an hour before the close, prices reached the lowest level of the day when December was quoted 13.27. There was active buying at this level and prices advanced 16 points from the lowest of the day. The market closed firm at a rise of 19 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 25 points at 13.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points at 13.25c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Monday at a decline of 9 points. Unfavourable weather reports were counteracted by threats of textile strike in the United States. There was some speculative realising which met with scaledown buying. Later on there was active speculative buying on bullish weather news and good New York advices. Prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points and closed at about the highest level of the day at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling Amerian spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 7.03d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures followed fluctuations in American cotton and the market closed steady at unchanged prices. At the close October January and March deliveries were quoted at 5.18.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly active and Sakels futures closed at a rise of one point. Spot Sakel cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.56d. Uppers futures closed one point lower with Spot cotton 6 points down at 7.35d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered long liquidation Sakels futures closed 8 to 3 points down and Ashmouni futures declined 3 to 13 points.

SUPPLY OF ALL COTTONS

Messrs. Langely & Co. state:—A jump exceeding a dollar per bale was about only bright spot in generally drab appearance in to-day's American markets which again seemed adopting a waiting position

Foreign buying was the prominent feature on the cotton market and despite reports from Texas declaring 'Tax exemption tags' were being disributed more freely, the basis remained firm. The New York Cotton Exchange service says that the indicated domestic supply of all cottons this season is 17,013,000 bales compared with 21,039,000 bales last year.

IMPROVEMENT TO CONTINUE

Messrs. M & B Stern state:—The market received yesterday on short covering due to continued unfavourable weather and expectation tha Government will raise te loan to farmers. According to a private cable from Dallas a further reduction of 140.000 bales in Texas and 80 000 bales Oklahoma is expected and the next Bureau is forecast around 8,950,000 bales.

More notice is again being taken of unfavourable weather and with any change for the better in the labour situation we think the market will continue to improve and our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 13.43 plus 22 (3 p.m.)
Lowest 13.27 plus 06 (2-33 p.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.87—01 (3-53 p.m.)
Lowest 6.77—11 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market closed 11 points above the lowest of the day owing to "Bull" Operators re-entering the market. Liquidation apparently over. Weather continues unfavourable.

Liverpool: Market steady. Limited offering. Trade calling. Bullish.

New York: No rain in the South-West till last week-end. Strong technical position. Think it a good time to buy now. Sharp rally may be anticipated from somewhere around present prices prior to September Report.

New York: Drought continues. Crop prospects diminishing daily. Still feel favourable for long side cotton.

New York: Relative scarcity of contracts causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders. Short covering was due to no relief from drought and expectation of Government statement offering cotton growers loans. Trading market.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Memphis: Scattered showers Alabama, Georgia; excessive heat continues Western Belt, very unfavourable; would buy on a moderate break.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloth business highly irregular; print sales twice the output owing to Government relief buying, but other lines quiet. July rate activity maintained. England: Yarn cloth demand slow. Spinners are losing ground. Continent: Still unfavourable. French activity reduced to 60 per cent normal. Italian Mills expected stop for ten days.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-10 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in Alabama and Eastern Belt. Excessive heat continues in Western Belt. Much warmer; entire belt partly cloudy.

8-30 p.m.: Weather situation remains bullish

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 20.

October 1934	13.23+17
December 1934	13.39+1
December 1935	13.43+17
Middling Spot	13.25+19

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 228-8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 228-10 on scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 223-4. At this level the market steadied with a limited business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and later on was quoted one point higher. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 227-8 but again improved on Liverpool being 6 point up. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 222-4.
Broach A/M. Rs. 228-4.
Oomra D/J Rs. 200-4.
Oomra May Rs. 143/12.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2 ...	230	227	225	223	
Punjab-Ame ...	237	234	232	230	
Surat ...	289	286	283	280	
Rajpipla ...	287	284	281	278	
Navsari ...	291	288	285	282	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

39 N. Manilal Pundhurna 198
32 N. Manilal Ellichpur 198
52 D. Kalivanji Shedbal old 22 off
100 Nathabhai Nathoo Upland 215 1/2
200 Anandilal Poddar Kethal 120
50 Hindustan Mill Kudchi 7 off
91 Toyo Mankwak Hinganghat 211
55 K. Devchand and Co., Chitorgad 167
103 K. Devchand and Co., Bhilwara 161.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

Banks and markets will remain closed on Friday the 24th instant on account of "Cocoanut Day".

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy, scattered thundershowers.
Central: Cloudy and warmer
West. Cloudy and warmer.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 20.

October 1934	13.25+19
December 1934	13.41+20
January 1935	13.48+21
March 1935	13.59+19
May 1935	13.68+21
July 1935	13.76+26
Middling Spot	13.40+15

NEW YORK.
New York, August 20.

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.24
December 1934	13.36
January 1935	—
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.34
January 1935	13.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 20.

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 20.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.91
September 1934 ..		6.90
October 1934 ..		6.88
November 1934 ..		6.86
December 1934 ..		6.86—02
January 1935 ..	6.78	6.87—01
February 1935 ..		6.87—01
March 1935		6.88
April 1935		6.87—01
May 1935		6.87—01
June 1935		6.86—01
July 1935		6.86—01
Middling Spot ..		7.03—08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 20.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.37
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.42
January 1935	8.48
March 1935	8.54
May 1935	8.61
July 1935	8.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.56

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 20

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.22
Fine (Good Staple)	5.37
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.5.
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.57
BENGAL —	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE —	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 20

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	12
Amer Fern Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	52
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	43
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
United Corpn	4
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	33 3/8
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	96
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr Tobacco B	74
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 1/4
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	45
Int Nickel of Canada	25 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 1/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvestor	26
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	29
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J	44
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlanti Refining	24
Socony	14 7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	15
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp of Amr	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr Locomotive	19

Stagnant market. Dupont de Nemours has declared a quarterly dividend of 65 cents and an extra dividend of dol 1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The local market was nervous with heavy long liquidation but later on prices rallied on short covering. Reports of levy of duty on exports of gold influenced long liquidation and prices after opening at Rs. 34-5-6 declined to Rs 34-3-6. Later on there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 34-4-9.

The Silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a range of annas two. The general feeling continues bullish.

In the evening there was renewed long liquidation in gold and prices declined to Rs. 34 3/6.

Ready silver Rs. 59-15-0.
Shravan delivery Rs. 60-0-0.
Shravan Teji Mandi Re. 0-7-0.
Bhadarva delivery Rs. 60-1-6.
Bhadarva Teji Mandi Rs. 1-4-0.
Ready Gold Rs. 34|3|3.
Shravan delivery Rs. 34|3|6.
Shravan Teji Mandi Re. 0-2-0
Bhadarva delivery Rs. 34|4|0.
Bhadarva Teji Mandi Re. 0-12-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 20.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66-1/5 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/1 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 20

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-5/8
Forward	21-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 20.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £9-18/3½

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 21

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec. 35
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August/January.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb.-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 260 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 163 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 7/8 20th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 21st instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 21st instant
Java/London 7.38 1/4 20th instant
London/Paris 76.34 20th instant
London/Belgium 21.45 20th instant
London/Switzerland 15.41 1/2 20th instant
London/Italy 58.65 20th instant
London Berlin 12.75 20th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th instant
London/New York 5.08 11/16 20th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.42 1/2 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-18-4 18th instant £6-18-3 20th instant
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 18th instant 21 5/8 20th instant
Silver London Forward 21 5/8 18th instant 21 9/16 20th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 18th instant 13/16 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 18th instant 1 1/8 per cent 20th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, August 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/4-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, August 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Aug. sellers 25/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 25/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 20.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. -1/2 sellers.

SEEDS.
London, August 20.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-12-6.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON METALS.
London, August 20.

	£
Copper Brazier	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228-3/4

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 29/9.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 20

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.75
Amsterdam	7.42-1/2
Brussels	21.42-1/2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.41-1/2
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.12
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.08 11/16

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 18th August 3,752 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,471,601 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,517,236 bales
Decrease 45,635 bales

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading Market

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENT

Bombay, Aug. 21

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated irregularly with a limited business.

Comparatively there was less activity and there was some reactionary selling, while scattered buying improved Andhra and Hydro shares. Tata Steel shares opened very steady but later on ruled quiet. Textile shares fluctuated within a narrow range and closed irregular. There was some fresh buying in Punjab Cements and prices advanced to Rs. 23-9. Indian Cement shares were steady. Tram shares were steady but Government securities were quiet on profit-taking influenced by unchanged London advices, Tata Steel Second Preference shares were firm and in the absence of any selling closed at Rs. 150-8. There was further long liquidation in Petrol shares and prices eased off. Bellapur Sugar shares were steady.

Trading for the next settlement commenced to-day but professional operators were marking time and the market was more or less dull.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay Aug. 21.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 10
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	773 2
200 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	260 10
100 Central India	234 6
100 Colaba	106 4
100 Coorla	96 4
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
I E D Sassoon	0 3 9
100 Finlay	97 8
100 Gokak	151 4
1000 Hindustan	X.D.1700 0
100 Indore	120 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 3
100 Khatau	66 4
100 Kohinoor	165 0
250 Laxmi	746 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Aug 21

Bombay Dyeing 775 772 773
Century 261 262 260/10
Central India 132 134
Colaba 105 107 106
Kohinoor 165 166 166
New Great 128
Simplex 80
Swadeshi 172 174 173
Bundi 32/8 32/10 32/7
Indian Cement 408 406
Tata Steel Defd 290 292 293 288
Tata Steel Ord 72/4 72/6 71/14
Bombay Steam 305 306
Bombay Burma 455 456 450
Tata Hydro 147/13 149/8
Andhra 1490 1500 1498/12
Tram 146 147

100 Madhowji	8 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1330 0
250 Model	77 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	128 12
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	295 0
25 Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	80 0
100 Swadeshi	173 2
100 Swan	58 12
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1380 0
1000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-50 Central	29-12
500 Imp. P Paid	1450 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	356 4
50-100 India	112 4
5 Union	5 1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	32 7
70 Gwalior	90 4
250 Indian	106 14
40 Katni Def.	1276 4
100 Katni Ord.	344 6
75 Okha	192 8
10 Punjab	23 6
100 Shahabad	349 6
70 United	87 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 6
15-75 New India	34 12
200 Oriental	3710 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1498 12
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	147 8
100 Bom. Suburban	146 4
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	149 6
1000 Tata Power	1143 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100 Amr Patty	122
100 C. Province	92 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	89
100 Gujrat	70 8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 12
100 Pachora Jamner	84 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	21 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	288 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71 14
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	183 12
50 Belapur Sugar	213 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 21

SETTLEMENT
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1045/55 Cash 117/9
TAX FREES.
4 per cent 1953/68 Mysore 106/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/2
4 per cent 1943 106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1954 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/15
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 102/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1950 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90-10 and declined to Rs. 90-6 on profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 20

3 per cent India Sterling £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £93 1/4
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 3/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £107
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £100 7/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	143/46
Bengal F.G.	132/36
Sind-Punjab Fine	143/46
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132/36
Wardha-Hingt	211/13
Nagpur Savner	209/11
Pundhurna	201/203
Yeotmal	199/201
Arvi	199/201
Ellichpur	200/201
Amraoti-Berar	196/198
Khamgaon	196/201
Mulkapur	186/189
Khandesh	186/89
Jalna/Sailu	187/191
Burwah Sanavad	191/196
Broach Fine	225/28
Punjab/American	233/38
Punjab/American mix	225/28
Cambodia	288/93
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	228/33
Bagalkot	203/208
Kampala	360
Jinja	355
Busoga	358
Manza	351

250 Bom. Steam	306 4
125 Bom. Burma	450 0
50 Bom. Burma County	151 4
8sh. B B Petrol	3-14-6
50 Bom. Telephone	96 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	501 4
1000 Port Canning	585 0
15 Scindia	11 2
30 Tata Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	19 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p c Bom. Tram	80 4
5 p c Central India	470 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7½ p c Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½ p c Tata Power	1370 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1934

Grant To University Inadequate

CHANDAVARKAR'S CONVOCATION APPEAL

Govt. Must Share Burden Of Expenditure On Higher Education

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees of the Bombay University took place on Tuesday afternoon.

By 4 p.m. the new graduates started arriving at the University building to take their diploma.

At 5-30 p.m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows entered the Convocation Hall. The Chancellor on the supplication of the Deans of the Faculty conferred upon the new graduates degrees, charging them to prove worthy of the same in their life and conduct.

The Vice-Chancellor then in the course of his Convocation address said:—

"Last year Your Excellency's predecessor conferred upon me a great honour when he asked me to accept the high and responsible office of Vice-Chancellor of this University. I have cherished this honour all the more, because the office which it is now my privilege to hold was once held by my revered father. When Your Excellency asked me some time ago if I was willing to deliver the Convocation address this year, I felt a great deal of hesitation before giving an answer, because I have always regarded the Convocation of this University as the most solemn and awe-inspiring ceremony that one can ever witness in this city. Its solemnity and its awe are in a large measure due to the fact that ever since the foundation of this University, in 1857, the Convocation has always been addressed by a succession of wise administrators, erudite scholars, learned lawyers, great philosophers, eminent scientists and experienced educationists. Knowing as I do my own limitations, I cannot lay claim to the qualities which distinguished my predecessors. It was this consciousness which made me hesitate until Your Excellency encouraged me by saying: "leave philosophy to philosophers, learning to learned men, and get on with your task."

This being the first Convocation over which our present Chancellor is presiding, it is my duty and privilege to extend to him, on your behalf and in your name, a cordial and a sincere welcome.

After paying tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Mirza, Sir Dinshaw Mullah and Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Chandavarkar said:

GROWTH OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

I propose to speak to-day on the growth and development of the University of Bombay, on some of its present activities, and on the lines along which I think we should proceed in the near future, if the University is to fulfil its true mission. The time, I think, is opportune for such a survey, as we have had five years' experience of the working of the new constitution.

After tracing the history from the foundation of the University in 1857 up to the Bombay University Act of 1928, Mr. Chandavarkar said:—

I am sure my colleagues on the Senate will agree with me that the present system of conducting postgraduate teaching leaves much to be desired. In the first place, the University can have no effective control over its recognized teachers so long as it does not remunerate them for their work. The only hold it has over them is the power of conferring or withdrawing the privilege of recognition as University teachers. In the second place, there are numerous difficulties in providing postgraduate instruction in a particular centre in all the subjects of the M.A. examination. Students, especially in the mofussil centres, have sometimes to migrate from one place to another owing to lack of the necessary provision for instruction in certain branches of subjects.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

When I was in Poona in July of last year in connection with the Maharashtra University Conference convened by Government, I took the opportunity of meeting the principals of colleges and post graduate teachers in an informal Conference. in order to find out the nature of the difficulties which existed in conducting postgraduate teaching in that centre. Several valuable suggestions were made at the Conference, and a tentative scheme for re-organizing postgraduate teaching in Poona, and bringing it under the direct control of the University, was placed before the Board of Postgraduate Studies and the Syndicate. The Syndicate were, however, of the opinion that a more comprehensive and detailed survey was necessary in order to discover the best possible means of re-organizing the present system of postgraduate instruction in all the centres of higher learning in the Presidency, and a committee was accordingly appointed to make a thorough investigation in the matter. I hope this committee which is considering the matter will be able to work out a scheme which will overcome the present difficulties and which will be acceptable to all the centres in the Presidency. I do not wish to anticipate the recommendations of the committee, but there are certain aspects of the question which the University cannot afford to ignore, and I shall deal with these as briefly as I can.

The University cannot, and ought not to, concentrate postgraduate teaching in all subjects in one place or centre. On the other hand, no successful attempt can be made to provide postgraduate teaching in each centre in all the subjects of study, notwithstanding the lack of qualified teachers or proper facilities, such as libraries and laboratories. Each centre should be a complete unit for a particular subject or a group of allied subject, and duplication of effort should be avoided as far as possible on the grounds of both economy and efficiency. Provision must be made for the award of research scholarships at centres where the necessary facilities for research are available.

APPEAL TO BIG BUSINESS.

The University has very recently added to its important activities by establishing a Department of Chemical Technology. I deem it a matter of peculiar privilege that it has fallen to my lot to be very actively associated with the initial stages of this Department. I am anxious that every attempt should be made to place the Department on a sound footing from the very start, so that our University will ultimately develop into a live centre of scientific research with a reputation second to none in the country. To my mind, however, the usefulness of such a department will be judged by the contribution it makes to the development of the industrial and material progress of the Presidency and the country. I am therefore particularly glad that from its very inception the Department has been able to secure the active co-operation of the textile industry. While I am on the subject of Chemical Technology, I would repeat the appeal which I made on another occasion to the wealthy and philanthropic citizens of this city and the Presidency, whether directly connected with the University or not, to come forward with generous endowments and help the University Department in all possible ways.

In my opinion, we have arrived at a stage in the progress of the University when it is essential to make a careful plan of its work in the immediate future in the matter of the extension of the postgraduate activities of the University, the most important of which to my mind is the Department of Psychology and Education

There are also other proposals which are awaiting consideration, such as the proposal for the institution of a Department of Mathematics and the extension of the School of Economics and Sociology by the addition of teaching posts in politics, public administration, commerce and statistics. But all these proposals involve additional expenditure, and it will not be safe for the University, with its limited sources of income to act upon them without looking round and taking stock of its existing commitments and its present and possible future income.

INADEQUACY OF GRANTS

Before leaving the subject, I would like, with Your Excellency's permission, to invite the attention of Government, through you, sir, as our Chancellor, to the inadequacy of the grant which they now make to the University. The other Universities in India receive either from their Local Governments or from the Central Government, and in some cases from both, grants which are very much larger. The annual grant of Rs. 1,17,000, which we receive, is intended for the maintenance of the University departments, and we are already spending on our existing departments an amount which is much larger than this statutory grant. In this connection, I wish to say a word about the charge which has often been levelled against the University, namely, that it has been accumulating surpluses every year. Taking the investments at their present market value, our University has no doubt a saving of about Rs. 29 lakhs on which it can fall back as a reserve in case of need. But if the University were to carry out to the full the statutory obligations imposed upon it, it must expand its activities in the directions already indicated, and, in that case, the income from the reserve fund to which I have referred would be farely sufficient to meet the additional annual expenditure.

GOVT. MUST SHARE BURDEN

There is a tendency in certain quarters to maintain that the University has no claim on the revenues of Provincial Governments, whose main concern is the development and promotion of primary and secondary education, and that for higher education the Universities must rely on fees received by them on public endowments. Higher education is as vital for the progress of a country, as primary or secondary education, and I submit that it is the duty of Government to share with the University the burden of expenditure in respect of higher education. I know that if I make an appeal to Your Excellency's Government for an increase in the present grant, I shall be told that owing to financial stringency Government are unable to respond to the appeal. But I would like to point out that it is not Government alone that are suffering from the effects of economic depression. The public have also been hard hit by the depression with the result that there is a growing demand for the reduction of fees charged by the University for its examinations. It is also becoming increasingly difficult for the University to count upon private benefactions and endowments, especially as the trade and business of the city, which are the main sources of the wealth of its citizens, are at a very low ebb. If the Government of Bombay feel that they cannot bear any additional financial burden, they can at least prevail upon the Government of India to make a contribution to this University, as it has been doing to some other Universities in India. When this University is making a real and earnest effort to extend its activities by providing facilities for research, I submit to Your Excellency that it is only just and fair that either the Local Government or the Central Government should, by substantial contributions come to its aid to enable it to discharge its statutory duties and obligations.

MATRICULATION STRANGLE-HOLD

While speaking of the responsibility of Government in the matter of University education, I would like to say a word about the relation in which the University stands to secondary education in this Presidency, particularly with reference to the Matriculation examination. Government have claimed that, as they spend a large amount of money on secondary education by maintaining their own schools or by way of grants-in-aid to private schools in the Presidency, they should have an effective voice in the laying down of the standard for the Matriculation examination, which is, in a sense, the most important examination conducted by the University. On the other hand, the University has claimed that the Matriculation examination is

(Continued on page 8).

The Rajah Saheb and the Ranee Nayagarh who left London on a European Tour by car. They were given a hearty send off by the Hindu Society in London. (From left to right) Mr. S M Telkar, Mr. R. S. Nehra, the Ranee Sahib and Raja Sahib and the Rajkumar.

"OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE"

Calcutta Meeting Demands Unconditional Release Of Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, August 20.

A resolution expressing "disapproval of the long and continued incarceration of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a leading and respected citizen of Calcutta, without the formulation of any charge or without trial, and strongly urging the Government to direct forthwith the unconditional release or Mr. Bose or, in the alternative, place him on trial before a competent Court of Law," was passed at a representative and well-attended public meeting held this evening at the Albert Hall under the presidency of Kumar Shibsekhareswar Roy, ex-Minister.

Others present at the meeting included Pandit Malaviya, Doctor Moonje, Mr. M.S. Aney and Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta.

Speaking on the resolution which was moved by Ramananda Chatterjee, Pandit Malaviya said it was "an outrage on justice to keep under detention a man like Mr. Bose without trial for such a long period of two years and seven months."

Libellous Statement.

Mr. S.K. Basu, ex-Mayor, supporting the resolution, characterised the statement made by the Home Member on Mr. Bose's detention, as "libellous and could be made only under privilege of the Legislative Assembly."

The President in the course of a speech said that knowing as he did, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, he refused to believe that he had any connection with any form of terrorist movement. If Government had any evidence regarding Mr. Bose's complicity in a matter of such nature, it should not be kept in the "Archives of the Government Star Chamber, but should see the light of day and be placed before a Court of Law."

It is understood that a motion demanding the unconditional release or trial in an open court of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has been tabled by a Councillor for discussion at the ensuing meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

GYPSY PLAYER KILLED

Trained Monkeys Detect Murder Of Their Master

COMILLA, Aug. 21.

A sensational story of how a pair of trained monkeys detected the murder of their master is reported from a village Singerbill.

An upcountry gypsy player who used to live by showing feats of a pair of monkeys while returning one day after performance of the feats of the monkeys, was waylaid, killed and robbed by two men.

The monkeys saw everything from a tree. After murderers had departed, interring the body in a lonely place, the monkeys tethered a bamboo piece to mark the place. The pair then went to the wife of the deceased and dragged her to the place where the body was interred. The police also were informed and came to the place and exhumed the body.

It is stated that the pair of monkeys is cited as Crown witnesses.—United Press.

EX-M.L.A. CONTESTS WESTERN PUNJAB SEAT

Sikh Voters Support Swarajist

AMRITSAR, Aug. 21.

The Sikh voters of the Legislative Aseembly, at a meeting held yesterday evening adopted a resolution to support the candidature of S. Gulab Singh of Lyallpur, a Swarajist ex-M.L.A. who is contesting the Western Punjab Sikh seat in the Assembly on the Central Akali Dal ticket.—United Press.

Rate War In Coastal Shipping Trade

Bhore Tells Assembly Govt. Is Considering Protection To Indian Interests

TORY M. P. AND INDIAN MAGISTRATE

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

At question time answering Mr. Jog, Sir Henry Craik stated that the Government of India received certain proposals from the Central Provinces Government regarding the establishment of a chartered High Court The matter was under correspondence with the Secretary of State.

The sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India was required to the establishment of a High Court. "As regards Berar, the intention of the Government is to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court if and when established to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council 1902.

INDIANS AND CYPHER BRANCH.

Questions were again raised regarding the Indianisation of the Cypher Branch of the Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Mr. Metcalfe stated that at present there were four European assistants. There were certain difficulties which at present prevented the employment of Indians in the Cypher Branch of that office. Steps were, however, being taken to remove those difficulties Supplementing his information, Mr. Metcalfe said that efforts were being made by the Government of India to have their own cyphers. When that stage was reached Indians would be recruited to the Cypher Bureau.

BURMA RICE.

Mr. Richards (Burma) drew the attention of the Government to the press report of a speech in the Madras Council by the Finance Member who stated that Burma rice was foreign rice.

Mr. Bajpai stated that he was awaiting a copy of the relevent official proceedings of the Madras Council, but the Government of India did not treat Burma rice as foreign rice.

Answering a supplementary question by Mr. James and Mr. Mudaliar, Mr. Bajpai said that certain enquiries regarding the import of foreign rice in Madras had been made and the results had been received a couple of days ago.

RATE WAR.

The question of rate war in India's Coastal Trade was raised by Mr. Jog.

Sir Joseph Bhore stated that the Government received representations to the effect that a rate war was in progress between the Conference Lines and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. The had no official information as to the causes, but presumed that it had arisen from the desire of the competing companies to increase or maintain their respective shares of the Coastal trade. The question of protecting the interests of the Indian shipping concerns was receiving consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

HALES CASE ECHO.

Mr. S. C. Mitra drew the attention of the Government to questions asked in the House of Commons regarding the judgment passed by Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Hales, a Member of Parliament. He referred to the public feeling that the Government of India against this Magistrate because he was an Indian who had the temerity to pass strong judgment against a European Member of Parliament. Mr. Mitra further suggested the upholding of the prestige of the Indian Magistracy by supporting the conduct of officials in such cases where they passed independent judgments.

GOVT. REPORT AWAITED.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the Government of India recently received from the Secretary of State copies of questions and answers in Commons, dated 24th and 25th July together with a request for a report of the facts from the Bengal Government. From the copies of questions and answers placed on the table it would be seen that the question whether there was a case for enquiry was a matter for the consideration of the Bengal Government. The Local Government's report was awaited.

A series of supplementary questions followed.

Mr. Mitra asked if an enquiry or the demand of an explanation from the Hon. Sinha would not interfere with his independence.

Sir Henry Craik:—"I am not aware if there is any intention to ask for an explanation." "We merely asked the Bengal Government for a report on the facts of case."

PRIVILEGES OF M. P.

Mr. Mody: Are there any privileges which Members of Parliament enjoy beyond making speeches.

Sir Henry Craik: They have (?No) privilege when they pass the Parliament Square.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked whether behind the making of enquiries there was no insinuation that this particular Magistrate was prejudiced against Englishmen.

Sir Henry Craik:—

I do not see why the Local Government with their knowledge of the Magistrate should not state whether there was anything in the questions put in the Commons.

Mr. Neogy: Will you lay on the table the report when received from the Bengal Government?

Sir Henry Craik: I shall consider that.

NOT PUBLIC INQUIRY.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal:—Will not such an enquiry affect the independence of the Magistrate?

Sir Henry Craik: The enquiry will not be public.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Will you see that the prospects of Indian Magistrates are not affected by questionable questions put in Parliament?

Sir Henry Craik: I do not think that the Government of India have any control over the questions being put in Parliament.—A.P.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

Calcutta City Fathers' Resolution

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

A definite step in the direction of the spread of Primary Education among the boys of the Premier City in India was taken by the City Fathers at a special meeting this evening, when they adopted a resolution making the primary education compulsory for all boys between 6 and 10 from November 14.

The meeting also sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 24,000 for the purpose.—United Press

HEAVY RAINS IN NAINITAL

NAINITAL, Aug. 20.

It has been raining heavily and incessantly since Sunday. Already eight inches of rain have been recorded till now, and there is no sign of abatement.

The entire hill station is heavily overcast with clouds So far, however, no report of breaches or landslips have been received. The morning's mail was received in due time.—A. P.

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